

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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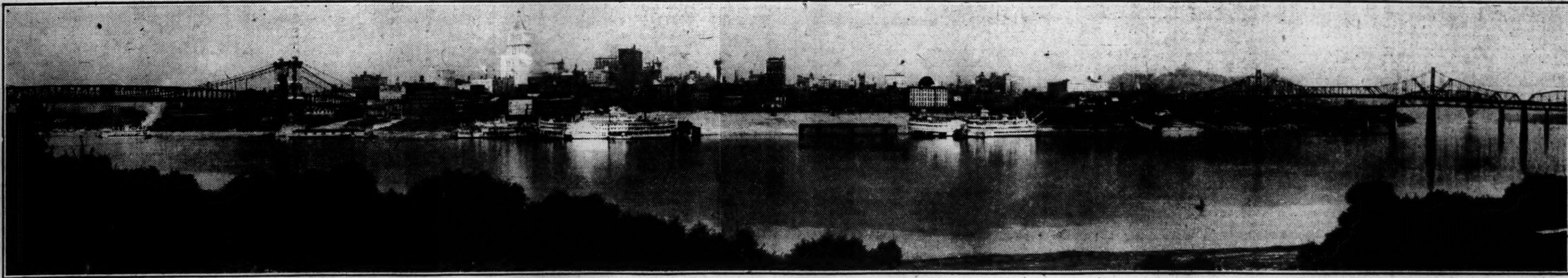
Twenty-Four Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 275

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Down in the Corner of Ohio Where the State's Own River Laps the Kentucky Shore Opposite Cincinnati



INDIAN PROGRAM STRESSES WORK AND EDUCATION

Conference at Lake Mohonk Pledges Co-operation to Federal Policies

FIELD FOR MISSIONS SHOWN TO CHURCHES

Early Settlement of Claims of Tribes Urged—Assistance Sought in Employment

By PAUL S. DELAND
LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—Resolutions representing results of three days' deliberations by some 150 men and women from various parts of the United States were adopted and a rising vote of appreciation given to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Smiley for their generosity in making possible the meetings, marked the closing on Friday night of the thirty-fifth Lake Mohonk conference on the Indian.

Dr. G. E. Lindquist, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read a report which was adopted. In brief it follows:

The conference expresses to President Hoover its appreciation for the selection of Charles J. Rhoads and J. Henry Scattergood as Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

To Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, the conference sends its greetings and its regrets that the pressure of official business prevented his attendance. The conference thanks him for his message sent through Commissioner Rhoads and for his deep interest in the establishment of the Indians as economically independent citizens.

The conference pledges to the commissioners their co-operation in any

British Airship to Make Flight to Egypt and India

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Great Britain's new monster airship, R-101, which has just made a nine hours' experimental flight, has come through the trial so well that it is now settled that it is to undertake the long-distance journey to Egypt and India. Spare engines are to be sent to some overseas base for renewals en route, but the actual date of the airship's departure is not yet settled, as the Air Ministry's policy is safety first and every precaution will be first taken to insure success.

The speed of the recent flight was over 70 miles per hour with only three engines out of five running and the throttles less than three-fourths open. It is hoped therefore that 85 miles per hour will be reached later. The Air Minister, Lord Thomson, accompanied the flight.

Two of the most remarkable features of the trip, he said in an interview with the Daily Herald, the Government organ, were first the cheering of hundreds of school children at Nottingham, the young voices coming dimly through the air to the passengers on board. This fact is explained because, as the Minister said, the engines were so noiseless that even at 2100 feet, at which the R-101 was then traveling, ground sounds came to them as a voice speaking through an ordinary telephone.

So smooth was the trip, Lord Thomson added, that he was able to dispose of a full box of Air Ministry papers during the time it lasted. "You get," he said, "complete detachment and apart from the tremendous sense of security, there is no doubt that flying in ships of this description is conducive to contentment of mind."

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Parable of the Dirigible Told by Lloyd George

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—TEST flights of the R-101 were used by Mr. Lloyd George in a political speech at Pontypridd as a parable in connection with the MacDonald Administration. The Labor Government airship, he said, so far has cruised in fairly good weather. They had a little rough weather at The Hague. He gladly paid tribute to firm good pilotage of Philip Snowden.

At Geneva there were some crosswinds so they promptly put back into hangar. In unemployment they had difficulty in getting out of the shed.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION TO AID BRITISH WOMEN

Ruling That Canadian Sisters Can Sit in Senate Welcomed

The decision of the Privy Council which rules that Canadian women are "persons" within the meaning of the act, and that in consequence they have the inherent right to sit in the Dominion Senate, is having its reaction in Great Britain, where peeresses in their own right have been refused the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords. It is felt by the British press that the natural corollary of the Privy Council decision is that their claim cannot longer be ignored, and that they will shortly obtain the rights their Canadian sisters have just obtained after a long and consistent fight.

LONDON (P)—The House of Lords next, that is the thought which runs through comment on the judgment of the Privy Council, which has ruled on the eligibility of women for appointment to the Senate of Canada.

Practically every newspaper in Britain gives prominence to the ruling. The victory of Canadian women, it is generally felt, can scarcely fail to affect the claim of women to sit in the House of Lords as peeresses in their own right, whether by inheritance or election.

Mrs. Helen Archdale, president of the Women's Peers Society, which is fighting for peeresses in their own right to be admitted to the Upper Chamber, declares the judgment certainly strengthens their position considerably.

Miss Collinson, organizer of the British Commonwealth League, described the judgment as a real triumph. "It is far more significant and far-reaching than it is possible even for lawyers to comprehend," she says.

The Daily Herald says: "The public-spirited pertinacity of Canadian women who appealed to the Privy Council against the Canadian Supreme Court's decision is splendidly justified in the event, and while supporters of the doctrine of electoral equality will everywhere welcome this latest victory in a hard-fought and many-phased battle, nowhere will it be welcomed more wholeheartedly than in the Labor and Socialist movement."

OTTAWA—The news of the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London to the effect

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Freedom of Initiative by Students Emphasized in Educational Goals

ALBANY, N. Y.—Discussions of the new trend in individual training marked the closing session of the convocation of the University of the State of New York. Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of schools of Winnetka, Ill., described the system in use there, in which the student is freed of routine, and is left to pursue his studies without classroom exercises and without constant contact with instructors. The general theme of greater freedom of initiative by the student was approved in many of the papers delivered.

Mrs. Marion Coats Graves, formerly president of Sarah Lawrence Junior College, said that a student's knowledge of himself is a primary function of education. She urged that the system not be carried to the extreme, but that consultation between faculty and student be continued.

U. S. Funds Invested in Canada Welcomed by C. P. R. President

E. W. Beatty at the Convention of Investment Bankers' Association Refers to Americans 'Sharing Our Opinion' of Country's Greatness

QUEBEC, Que.—E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway addressing the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America here, said: "There is something in the picture of a strong interdependent British Empire, with its traditional standards in public life, finance and in commerce, with its regard for justice, for law and order, that carries a certainty of increasing power and influence, and when you put beside that empire the great Republic, which you gentlemen represent, also with Anglo-Saxon traditions, though composed of many different peoples, still with a common national language, the conclusion is inevitable that, so long as they achieve a broad and sympathetic understanding, the peace and prosperity of the world can never again be seriously or permanently impaired."

"We hear a great deal occasionally," Mr. Beatty further observed, "of the so-called peaceful penetration of Canada by the United States through your enormous and rapidly increasing investments in this country."

LABOR PREMIER SEES EXHIBITION OF ART IN CANADA

Ramsay MacDonald Visits National Gallery—Ottawa Promised New Building

OTTAWA, Ont.—It must have been in the nature of a pleasant change for Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, to turn for a few moments from the cares of international business to the contemplation of art.

The occasion was the opening by Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, of an art exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada. The paintings, 53 in number, most of them by Dutch and Flemish artists of the seventeenth century and belonging to the National Loan Collection of London are being shown in Canada for the first time.

Lord Willingdon referred to Mr. MacDonald as a patron of the arts and a trustee of the National Gallery in London and expressed pleasure in the fact that his visit to the capital had synchronized with this artistic event.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. MacDonald said how heartily he believed in such loan exhibitions and promised to do all in his power to change legislation forbidding the loaning of British collections. Works of art were an inspiration and a necessity to national development, he said, and yet many geniuses had been allowed to die in workshops.

"Don't starve your own art. Help your living artists as well as honor your dead," he urged.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Premier, seized the occasion to honor the distinguished guest with possessing in large measure "that spiritual quality, the greatest of all his forces, which had inspired and sustained him throughout his strenuous and brilliant career."

He promised Lord Willingdon and the other trustees of the gallery that the Government was preparing to provide in the near future an appropriate building for the housing of the increasing collection of the nation's treasures.

As to the railway rate structure, upon which there was constant downward pressure, the committee observed that the railways themselves were not without responsibility because of the many voluntary rate reductions.

Optimism over the future of power and light company securities was expressed by the report of the public service securities committee. Far

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RIVER PACKETS START PARADE DOWN THE OHIO

Pittsburgh to Cairo Flotilla Marks Opening of Deep Water Canals

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Ohio River dedicatory cruise, Pittsburgh to Cairo, celebrating the nine-foot stage."

These words of the steamer, that ran the length of the upper deck rails of the steamer Cincinnati explained the scenes which attended the departure Oct. 19 of 400 delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. The demonstration in the Pittsburgh harbor marked the formal opening of the week, Oct. 19-25 inclusive, of celebrating the completed canalization of the Ohio River.

In the convoy which started on a 1000-mile river trip through the "Rhine of America," were also the steamship Greater Pittsburgh, chartered by the City of Pittsburgh and carrying many of her prominent public officials, and the Queen City whose passenger list included Allegheny County commissioners and other dignitaries.

The Cincinnati, flagship of the flotilla, a side-wheeler, led her sister ships of the cruise in this parade of the packets. Other craft included yachts and speed boats, tugs and barges, all bedecked with pennants and bunting and telling of the rejoicing throughout the Ohio Valley, the home of 15,000,000 persons and the manufacturing center of the United States.

The procession from Pittsburgh was an echo of earlier ceremonies when 17 stern-wheelers, headed by the Cincinnati, maneuvered in the pool district before a throng of 80,000 persons.

Airships circled overhead, the river boats tooted whistles, huge engines pulling long lines of freight cars mingled their smoke fraternally with the belching blackness from the steamer stacks; truck drivers halted

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SENATE APPROVES DEBENTURE PLAN FOR THIRD TIME

WASHINGTON (P)—For the third time this session the Senate has approved the export debenture plan of farm tariff relief, incorporating the proposal in the pending tariff measure. The vote was 42 to 34. Fourteen Republicans joined with 28 Democrats for the debenture while only three Democrats voted with administration Republicans in opposition.

As approved, debenture certificates on farm exports would be payable to the Federal Farm Board for the use in stabilizing the prices of surplus crops. A graduated scale designed to decrease overproduction also would be provided. This would be accomplished by decreasing the amount of the debentures as exports in a particular commodity increased.

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Heavy Fighting With Rebel Army at Yenshi Reported From Nanking

Chiang Said to Be Confident of Dealing With Crisis—Troops of Both Sides Converging on Hankow—Feng Declared at Large Again

SHANGHAI (P)—Heavy fighting between Kuomintang and the Nationalist troops at Yenshi in north-west Honan is reported in a dispatch from Japanese sources in Nanking. Wireless messages from foreign warships at Wuhu say that the trouble which began there Oct. 18 with a mutiny of 500 Chinese soldiers, had passed, and Nationalist soldiers were engaged in rounding up and disarming the mutineers.

It is estimated that 200 Chinese were killed in the fighting, which lasted most of the day. The Wuhu Chamber of Commerce was understood to have paid the mutineers \$40,000 to leave the city.

This, coupled with the pressure of attacking Nationalist soldiers, was considered to have terminated the incident.

Japanese naval authorities reported that the 70 or so Japanese there have been taken aboard a Japanese warship, but they had not yet left the vicinity.

BOSTON CROWDS LINE ROUTE AS CADETS PARADE

West Point Men Thrill Boys and Adults—Reviewed by Gov. Allen

Before some 80,000 people, massed eagerly on Boston Common, the United States Military Academy Cadet Corps performed its symphony of synchronized movement today. They were guests of Boston for the second time since 1812 and the Harvard-West Point football game, not the exigencies of military show, brought them to town.

Small boys all along the line of march, which led from the Huntington Avenue railroad yards to Boston Common and back again, instinctively squared their shoulders and pushed out their chests as the cadets marched smartly by.

"Gee, I'd like to go to that college," one real boy remarked, as his eye popped at the sight of the sky-blue uniforms and dashing capes. And hero worship glistened in many eager grimy faces, which, perhaps won't be as grimy now that the cadets have passed this way.

On Boston Common the cadets unrolled their studied evolutions before Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston, their own commander, Maj.-General William E. Smith, with a group of other civic and military officials.

Governor Allen expressed Massachusetts' sense of the honor done by the military academy, in a brief address to the officers of the corps, and presented them with 12 gold spear-heads, to mount the 12 company guidons. The spear-heads were embellished with the shield of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on one side, and that of the United States on the obverse.

The cadets—some 1300 strong—arrived in four special trains on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and began detouring in the Huntington Avenue yards at 8:35 a. m. The last section came in about an hour later, and the march down Huntington Avenue to Copley Square, along Dartmouth Street to Beacon Street, and straight down to the Common began as soon as the last cadets were off the trains.

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If this land was tax exempt. Of the six and one-half square miles comprising Cambridge, one and one-half were tax exempt for educational purposes.

The text of the agreement with Harvard follows:

Quite apart from the pride and usefulness to Cambridge of possessing some of the greatest educational institutions in the country, the question whether their presence, with the exemption of their land from taxation, is a financial benefit or detriment to the city has often been discussed. The land they own certainly involves very little positive expenditure; little for care of streets or prevention of fire, and almost none for schools since there are very few families living on the buildings exempt from taxation. That their existence here has raised the value of much of the adjoining taxable land is obvious from a study of the history of real estate values in the City of Cambridge. The City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and many citizens invited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to settle in the city, when it was about to purchase a site across the river in Boston, and without such an invitation would have been refused. On the other hand, the City of Cambridge has acquired without doing more harm than good to the revenue of the city. As yet the City of Cambridge has not been passed, judging from the prices asked and refused, and the offers declared to have been made by other persons, the value of land in the vicinity of that recently bought by these institutions.

In view of such a limit Harvard University has not been able to expand on the Boston side of the Charles River; and has claimed exemption very gradually from taxation. The City of Cambridge has been legally entitled to withdraw from taxation.

After a conference, the three principal educational institutions in Cambridge—Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the City of Cambridge have decided upon a common policy, and in accordance therewith Harvard University declares that it has no present intention of acquiring more land in Cambridge, except such as is already under contract, and that it is willing to make with the city an agreement to the following effect:

The land and buildings in Cambridge which, on July 1, 1928, were owned by the institution, and held for its benefit or were in litigation and were not withdrawn from taxation on or before July 1, 1928, but for which the City of Cambridge has been paying taxes, shall be withdrawn from and after July 1, 1928, and during the term of this agreement at a rate not greater than 10 per cent per annum of all such land and buildings, such percentage to be determined on the basis of the 1928 assessment. In lieu for the property withdrawn and for the total of said property. As to any land not held for its benefit or in litigation on July 1, 1928, on which exemption from taxation could be claimed the university shall pay to the city each year a sum of money equal to the tax which would be due at the rate of taxation from time to time current upon land of a value equal to the assessed value at the time of acquisition of the property, and which, without building or improvements, would be the same as the property withdrawn and for the total of said property.

One prominent official already has been removed from his post because he signed the agreement. From all it seems the Government intends to prevent even the 4,000,000 votes needed as a preliminary step for the final People's Referendum from being collected. The Hindenburg state certainly aided it in this respect.

If the Nationalists fail in this initial phase, Germany undoubtedly will be spared much unrest and will be able to tackle her inner political problems with more confidence. Germany is watching Austria's procedure to reform the Austrian constitution very closely, because a movement is on foot there among Nationalists to bring about similar reforms of the Reich's constitution, with a view to curtailing the power of Parliament.

HINDENBURG'S ACTION IS BLOW TO NATIONALISTS

President's Attack on Referendum Clause Weakens Opposition Move

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN—President von Hindenburg's condemnation of Article 4 of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's referendum bill, which he expressed to the Chancellor, has torpedoed this referendum, it is held here, because the fact that the President himself, who is the special idol of all the Nationalists, has turned openly against a vital section of the referendum bill, undoubtedly may induce many of Dr. Hugenberg's adherents to abstain from supporting his present action.

Article 4 threatens all Cabinet ministers and government officials who conclude international agreements based on the "war guilt" clause, such as the Young plan, with proceedings for high treason. The President described this threat as "an illogical and personal attack," which he "regrets and condemns."

Supporters of the recent course pursued by Germany's foreign policy are grateful to him for thus defending those men, of whom Dr. Gustav Stresemann was the most outstanding, who had labored for their country. Dr. Hugenberg's followers now declare that the President's article never pertained to the Young plan. Dr. Hugenberg's opponents reply that the whole of the People's Referendum is directed against the Young plan.

Meanwhile the Government is suddenly showing extraordinary activity in fighting Hugenberg. Among other steps which have been taken, it has informed Government officials that if they sign the lists of the People's Referendum, thus condemning the Government's policy and threatening its leaders with imprisonment, they run the risk of being dismissed.

Dr. Hugenberg now complains that the Government is depriving officials of the freedom to express their political views, which is guaranteed by the constitution. His opponents, however, explain that the officials are free to sign the lists, but that they must not forget they are employees of the Government, and no employer will care to keep an employee who wants to send him to jail.

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Students Informed on Liquor Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Special secretaries of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association have just concluded a conference here for the discussion of the best method of supplying college students with accurate information regarding the liquor problem.

"Development of group thinking is the key to this unique educational work among college students of today, and is the method being followed by our secretaries," said Harry S. Warner, educational secretary. "It is, in a word, to encourage the discussion freely in groups of students, fraternities, classes, and elsewhere of all phases of this whole complicated public problem which is challenging the youth of today to take the next step in its solution. It is wholly an educational method, in which a leader who has studied the question thoroughly along with the students brings up freely criticisms and favorable results; compares conditions before prohibition with those of the present time; discusses how bootlegger and law-enforcement officer, and pays especial attention to theories back of prohibition."

"This method was found effective in thousands of college groups held by I. P. A. secretaries during the last year, because it is both democratic and educational in spirit, and by encouraging thinking, it is developing leaders in national public opinion for the complete solution of this great question in America."

WORLD JURISTS STAND OPPOSED TO BOLSHEVISM

Right to Earn and Possess Property Is Inalienable, Dr. Simons Affirms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The jurists and legal experts of many nationalities who have been attending the 10-day conference of the Institute of International Law listened Friday night at the dinner tendered them by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to a number of stirring appeals in support of the many efforts now being made to establish a world order of justice and amity.

Among those making such pleas were Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office of Great Britain; Dr. Walter Simons of Berlin, former Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Vassar University, and Charles de Visscher, member of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

That the Institute of International Law stands in fundamental opposition to political Bolshevism and state Socialism was made clear by Dr. Simons. "The Institute," he said, "has solemnly declared the right to earn and possess property as being one of the inalienable rights of man. The Institute may, for that reason, be denounced in some quarters as a capitalistic and antisocial institution. It is anything but that."

Rights of Capital

"Property in itself is neither good nor bad; but it is the use to which property is put that makes it good or bad. To spend capital for world peace is certainly more noble than to spend capital for world revolution, and to give private money for public purposes is better Socialism than to take public money for private purposes."

Dr. Butler, president of the endowment, in introducing Dr. Simons, paid a glowing tribute to the peace activities of the Hoover Administration. "The Prime Minister of Great Britain," said Dr. Butler, "and the President of the United States, face to face and in kindly confidence, have crowded into four days of personal conversation and understanding 40 ordinary years of formal diplomatic procedure, of official correspondence and of technical bargaining."

Brund and Stresemann and Chamberlain, together with their associates at Locarno, and MacDonald and Hoover at Washington, have done the business for which the world was waiting with bated breath.

Leadership in World

"These are not arrangements which affect alone two nations or any small group of nations. They are arrangements which strike the world and which invite, and indeed compel, universal assent and co-operation."

"The future therefore belongs to those who work to frame law and to establish it on the firm foundation of public conviction and public confidence."

"Mr. C. de Visscher who, in addition to his work at The Hague, serves as the secretary-general of the Institute

caused by the non-movement of grain is given as the direct cause of the situation.

The employees engaged in the maintenance of equipment department of the railways are the chief sufferers. Reduction in freight has become so pronounced that switchmen in the Toronto and other terminals are now without employment, a condition unknown for years.

Julius Klein Lauds New Uses of Color

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The increasing use of color, Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, views as a manifestation of the onward sweep of better living conditions in the United States.

This is certainly an age of color; and it is not an empty, evanescent fad. It is the reflection of new requirements for comfortable, pleasant living, he declared before the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, in convention here. The greatly increased demand for paint and varnish products, he said, "is unmistakably an artistic impulse, a desire for pleasant surroundings."

Citing progress made by the industry, Dr. Klein pointed out that while the number of employees had increased only 59 per cent from 1914 to 1925, the value of their output had risen 248 per cent. As needs of the industry he mentioned increased appeal to the household market, simplification of stock, elimination of overpaying items and compilation of adequate and prompt trade statistics. Development of ready mixed paints, cold water paints and numerous types of lacquer are typical of the marked improvement in manufacturing technique of the industry, he declared.

WORLD JURISTS STAND OPPOSED TO BOLSHEVISM

Right to Earn and Possess Property Is Inalienable, Dr. Simons Affirms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The jurists and legal experts of many nationalities who have been attending the 10-day conference of the Institute of International Law listened Friday night at the dinner tendered them by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to a number of stirring appeals in support of the many efforts now being made to establish a world order of justice and amity.

Among those making such pleas were Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office of Great Britain; Dr. Walter Simons of Berlin, former Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Vassar University, and Charles de Visscher, member of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

That the Institute of International Law stands in fundamental opposition to political Bolshevism and state Socialism was made clear by Dr. Simons. "The Institute," he said, "has solemnly declared the right to earn and possess property as being one of the inalienable rights of man. The Institute may, for that reason, be denounced in some quarters as a capitalistic and antisocial institution. It is anything but that."

Rights of Capital

"Property in itself is neither good nor bad; but it is the use to which property is put that makes it good or bad. To spend capital for world peace is certainly more noble than to spend capital for world revolution, and to give private money for public purposes is better Socialism than to take public money for private purposes."

Dr. Butler, president of the endowment, in introducing Dr. Simons, paid a glowing tribute to the peace activities of the Hoover Administration. "The Prime Minister of Great Britain," said Dr. Butler, "and the President of the United States, face to face and in kindly confidence, have crowded into four days of personal conversation and understanding 40 ordinary years of formal diplomatic procedure, of official correspondence and of technical bargaining."

Brund and Stresemann and Chamberlain, together with their associates at Locarno, and MacDonald and Hoover at Washington, have done the business for which the world was waiting with bated breath.

Leadership in World

"These are not arrangements which affect alone two nations or any small group of nations. They are arrangements which strike the world and which invite, and indeed compel, universal assent and co-operation."

"The future therefore belongs to those who work to frame law and to establish it on the firm foundation of public conviction and public confidence."

"Mr. C. de Visscher who, in addition to his work at The Hague, serves as the secretary-general of the Institute

caused by the non-movement of grain is given as the direct cause of the situation.

The employees engaged in the maintenance of equipment department of the railways are the chief sufferers. Reduction in freight has become so pronounced that switchmen in the Toronto and other terminals are now without employment, a condition unknown for years.

Julius Klein Lauds New Uses of Color

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The increasing use of color, Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, views as a manifestation of the onward sweep of better living conditions in the United States.

This is certainly an age of color; and it is not an empty, evanescent fad. It is the reflection of new requirements for comfortable, pleasant living, he declared before the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, in convention here. The greatly increased demand for paint and varnish products, he said, "is unmistakably an artistic impulse, a desire for pleasant surroundings."

Citing progress made by the industry, Dr. Klein pointed out that while the number of employees had increased only 59 per cent from 1914 to 1925, the value of their output had risen 248 per cent. As needs of the industry he mentioned increased appeal to the household market, simplification of stock, elimination of overpaying items and compilation of adequate and prompt trade statistics. Development of ready mixed paints, cold water paints and numerous types of lacquer are typical of the marked improvement in manufacturing technique of the industry, he declared.

U. S. DELEGATION TO CONFERENCE TO BE CIVILIAN

Henry L. Stimson to Head Representatives Who Will Go to London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will head the delegation of civilians which will represent the United States at the London Naval Conference, it was officially announced by the Government.

The exact number of representatives is still undetermined. It will be either five or six, and will include several members of the United States Senate, a Republican and a Democratic leader, and no naval officers.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain, through whom President Hoover carried on his discussion with the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, and Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, who headed the American group at the 1927 conference in Geneva, will be members of the delegation.

As already stated, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was invited by the President to accept a place on the delegation, but declined.

It can also be stated that Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and known as a "big navy" advocate, will not be one of the American representatives.

Among the Senators under consideration for this mission by the President are James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader; Theodore E. Burton (R.), Senator from Ohio; Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader; and Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

The emphasis that President Hoover lays upon the official delegation being wholly civilian is indicated by official information that the naval members of the American delegation will attend solely in an advisory capacity. In this respect the President is following the precedent of the successful Washington disarmament gathering. At the Geneva conference each of the official delegations numbered at least one naval officer.

Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, who was chief of the navy group at the Washington conference, and Rear Admiral Hilary Jones, who with Mr. Gibson made up the American delegation at the Geneva conference, will head this country's staff of naval and technical experts at the London meeting. This group will number six or eight officers. Both Admiral Pratt and Admiral Jones are known to be in harmony with the President's armament curtailment policy.

It is known that the British delegation will also consist only of civilians, with the navy men in the capacity of advisors. It is anticipated in official quarters here that delegations of the other three powers, Japan, France and Italy, will at least be led by civilians, if their entire representation is not made up of such.

The fact that civilians will dominate the London conference is considered by the Administration as a most important element in furthering its likelihood of success. It means that the governments responsive to public sentiment, and not professional navy officials, will consider the many and complex problems that must be dealt with at the gathering.

Paris Points Out Meaning of Franco-Italian Talks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—The Paris press is careful to point out that the preliminary negotiations between France and Italy on the naval problem will aim only at preparing ground for facilitating the later discussions.

Each country, says the Matin, will have its private interests to defend, but it would give a totally wrong impression if it were assumed that the conversations were intended to produce binding understanding before the naval conference. It is obvious that the Quai d'Orsay desires to make it plain that the results of the Franco-Italian conversations are to be presented to the naval conference simply as a contribution to the common stock of ideas.

In the meantime France is prepared to make its view known to all comers, for it has nothing to hide concerning its naval requirements and the concessions it expects from other powers. This very frankness will facilitate the conversations with Italy, which is already adopting the same candor. Franco-Italian relations have improved lately owing to the common line of action which the two powers adopted at the Hague conference.

An important point is that Italy's prestige must be satisfied. Considering the difficulty of adjusting the Franco-Italian views, the outlook is better than could have been expected a short time ago. For there is an atmosphere of good will and a desire to solve the naval problem, which is more than half the battle.

A number of other proposals for reorganization of the federal council and alteration of its basis of membership so as to include representatives of industry and professions, as well as a reduction in the number of members of Parliament and provincial diets, are also involved. Such extensive reforms will probably occupy Parliament's attention during the whole of this session, and though the main features here laid down are likely to be retained, a number of changes are inevitable in later discussions.

21 STATES REPRESENTED
DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—There were freshmen from 21 states in the class that matriculated at Duke University this year.

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AUSTRIA PLANS SUPPRESSION OF ARMED GROUPS

Lawless Bands Barred by Proposed Changes in Constitution

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA—The Federal Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, has introduced his amendments to the constitution into Parliament. It is generally thought that the new bill was not introduced earlier owing to disagreement within the Government coalition. But this has evidently been overcome.

The present constitution came into force in October, 1920, but meantime public demands for reform have been increasingly heard. The measure now introduced provides a thorough overhauling of the legislature and executive from the viewpoint of strengthening the central government, particularly through increased powers for the President of the Republic, who will really have a position as regent if the present bill is passed unaltered.

It is proposed that the President be elected by plebiscite of the whole people, not by a combined session of both houses of Parliament, as at present. The President will have power to appoint and dismiss ministers, to propose Parliament, and to decree that certain important issues be settled by referendum of the whole people if Parliament seems unlikely to come to an understanding regarding them. Also, should state interests demand, he may proclaim martial law.

Continued existence of armed formations, as the Fascist "Heimwehr" and the Social Democrats' "Schutzbund"—organizations which have kept Austria in a state of unrest for the past two years—are no longer permitted, it being clearly stated that the police, and other state recognized bodies, as the gendarmes and army alone are permissible.

The present status of the capital city of Vienna as a self-governing unit is much curtailed, and henceforth will be subject to control of the federal departments in matters of finance, administration and cases of appeal.

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Expert Craftsmanship has brought unusual charm to these very fine values



Eight pieces \$325
This very fine dining suite is made of mahogany with inlaid pencil stripe and quartered oak interiors. Suite has center drawer guides and dustproof construction throughout. Eight pieces consist of sixty-six inch buffet, pedestal table, and six chairs and arm chair upholstered in blue hair cloth.

China, \$75; Serving Table, \$49



\$69
An unusually comfortable and well finished chair made of solid mahogany and upholstered in wool tufting in the new blue and rose shades. Web construction throughout.



\$25
Boudoir chair upholstered in your choice of blue, rose, or green imported French cretonne with spring seat and the new pleated arm and ruffle valance.

Ferdinand's Blue Store offers for your inspection twenty floors (over 6 acres) of these fine home values; every one with the famous Ferdinand guarantee of quality. You may purchase for cash, charge account or budget plan.

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... an achievement in fashions for the Junior, the Miss, the young Matron, and the Woman over Forty.

MONTHS of careful selecting preceded this presentation. The result: right styles for town wear, travel, motoring, afternoon wear, and evening. Dress coats are longer than last season's models. Sports coats are also longer. There are as many straight-line styles as there are flares and dipped backs. There are untrimmed coats as well as furled models. This is the largest assortment we have ever assembled ... and this season, all coats are on one floor, which is another step forward in service. Materials include soft, suede-like fabrics, tweeds, and mixtures. Beaver, Persian lamb, lynx, caracul, wolf, squirrel, and badger are used for trimming ... sometimes for only collars or collars and cuffs, at other times, on skirt flares as well. There are plenty of black coats, so much in demand. There are plenty of coats in large sizes for the woman who wears size 46.

There are sophisticated models for the Junior, as different from the Misses' styles, as the Misses' styles, in their turn, are different from the Women's. And they are all on the sixth floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INVESTIGATIVE, DAILY NEWSPAPER
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CANADIAN RAIL LINES CURTAIL EMPLOYMENT

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Grave unemployment now exists among railroad workers in Canada, according to J. A. P. Haydon, Canadian correspondent of Labor, the official publication of railway labor unions. The partial grain crop failure and the tie-up

U. S. FEDERATION IS TO REMAIN OUTSIDE LEAGUE

Move to Get Closer to International Labor Office Defeated

TORONTO (AP)—Organized labor's views on a vast variety of issues of general and trade import were registered at concluding sessions of the American Federation of Labor's annual convention, working at high speed, though "snagged" by discussion on such topics as tariff, international labor relations, and committee recommendations by the score.

It was well into the night when William Green, the federation president, adjourned the convention, urging his auditors to center their fire against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and the ranks of delegates, badly thinned by earlier departures, dissolved singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Opposition to the committee proposals on the injunction issue, though bitterly pressed in two days' debate, recorded almost no strength in the voting, and the Federation was committed to willingness to see the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws repealed or amended and to the advocacy before Congress of a measure limiting the power of federal judges to issue restraining orders or injunctions in labor disputes.

The sharpest clash of the day was occasioned by a committee proposal to arm the executive council with authority to state trade union views on tariff matters, which aroused Andrew Furuseth, Seaman's Union president, to declare himself "astounded at such a resolution" and to charge the executive council with "arming the most reactionary members of the United States Senate" with tariff arguments.

Quebec Union Deplored

Amidst much discussion but without a negative vote, the convention deplored the formation of the "so-called Catholic Union in Quebec in opposition to the regular trades union movement of Canada and the United States," affirmed that "the unfortunate situation is serving to place the local church leaders in a position antagonistic to the general trades union movement," but held that the Quebec church leaders did "not reflect the attitude of the Catholic church in general" in the matter.

The executive council was instructed to seek the repeal of the Quebec law which forbids the joining of trade unions connected with the federation.

Without dissent, the convention asked its executive council to investigate the merits of capital punishment, and endorsed proposals to have President Hoover summon a conference on Porto Rican affairs, and favoring reorganization of insular governments, with special reference to the Virgin Islands.

It resolved that American citizens should be preferentially employed on public work by direct or indirect governmental agencies, including Panama Canal employment above laborers' status. It asked that public interests be considered foremost in dealing with the Boulder Dam project, and got forward in harmony until a series of projects touching international trade relations came in.

German Trades Unions

Over the appeal of William P. Clarke of Toledo that the federation should not "wait until the United States joins the League of Nations before having something to do with European trades unions," the convention voted to keep the organization outside of the International Labor Office at Geneva, which is a League division. It empowered the executive council, however, to set up direct negotiations and interchange delegates with German trades unions if this seemed desirable, and it accepted a resolution recommending that the Pan-American Federation of Labor be counseled to set up a hemisphere labor

central body for the Americas, with a similar assembly contemplated for European unions.

Assented to an expression of opposition to any treaty between the United States and foreign countries "which would nullify the laws governing operation of merchant vessels," Mr. Furuseth explaining that the mention had to do "with a most dangerous treaty proposed last May by the London conference on safety at sea."

Limiting Overtime Work

Concurring with other resolutions, the convention asked that overtime work in every field be limited to emergency needs; that all employees of the United States be given the 40-hour week, and that labor organizations try for representation on school boards to guide selection of textbooks.

It declared that "the elimination of private profits in the manufacture of munitions," and the construction of warships and airplanes in government plants solely would be an aid to peace, and without debate, expressed "horror at the outrages perpetrated by Arabs on Jewish people" in the recent Palestine outbreak, though coupling this with an expression of confidence "in the statement of Premier MacDonald that Great Britain would meet its duty in Palestine."

By approving the action of Mr. Green and his council in admitting sleeping-car porters to organize labor unions, the convention won from A. Phillips Randolph, New York City representative of the porter brotherhoods, an expression of "deepest appreciation from Negro workers."

Frenchwoman Makes Newspaper 'Scoop'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A plucky feat of a French woman journalist Mademoiselle Andrée Viollis in using an airplane to obtain a first-hand account of the recent stirring events in Kabul which led to Afghanistan having a fourth king within a year is the subject of press comment here.

It is recalled that Mlle. Viollis as correspondent of the Petit Parisien interviewed Ramsay MacDonald, about the time he became Prime Minister and her account caused a sensation owing to her statement that the British leader had announced the labor party's intention of taking up the problem of interrelated debts "on a new basis."

Mlle. Viollis's present "scoop" is stated to have been obtained by means of a special airplane, from Tashkent in Soviet Turkestan when she flew over the great Hindukush range to the Afghan capital. She declares that the British Legation (which was evacuated last winter with the help of the Royal Air Force) has been attacked several times and that the French Legation was particularly pillaged. Surprise is expressed at her having been able to persuade the Soviet authorities to let her make the trip, which is generally regarded as hazardous. Moreover the Turkestan air service is understood to be purely military.

The books which went under the gavel were chiefly from the library of Clyde C. Rickes, of Indianapolis, Ind., although there were several congressional as well from various private libraries, in a total of 48 items which brought \$12,385.

Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since," a little "rubbed," brought the top price of \$410 from E. P. Dutton & Co. A first edition of James M. Barrie's "Little Minister," which had passed in a piece of paper with the Barrie inscription, went to a private party for \$210.

A presentation copy somewhat in disrepair of Longfellow's "The Seaside and the Fireside" went for \$145.

Women's Conclave Ends in Manchester

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The meeting of the National Council of Women, which ended Oct. 13, covered a wide field of subjects, including modern developments in questions of peace and war, taxation, treatment of prisoners and litigants, municipal elections, co-optation of women to local bodies under the new Local Government Act, women police, clean food, better housing, fewer slums and the managing of house property by trained women.

The thousand delegates spent Oct. 19 in sightseeing, finding Manchester interesting, especially those who have not hitherto visited Lancashire, with its gray skies and smoke, cobbled streets, its low buildings, clogs, shawls and general air of business-like activity, all of which formed a fitting setting for the three days' serious deliberations of the "Women's Parliament."

The average weekly pay envelope today, he said, has about one-third more purchasing power than in 1914, but that present demands for increased wages on the basis of greater production largely left out of account the added use of power and the costs thus incurred.

W. C. T. U. TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST CIGARETTES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Mobilization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union forces of New York State to reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union, and to advertise, use a line, daily, and 15c a line Sunday.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Established 1865

The Florida Times-Union

To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union, and to advertise, use a line, daily, and 15c a line Sunday.

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Readers' Folding Desk

For meetings that are held in special rooms or in hotels. It occupies small space when closed. Can be stored away until the next service. All oak. Price reasonable. Illustrations and circulars free.

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BAR ASSOCIATES BACK HOOVER ON FIGHTING CRIME

Memphis Meeting to Make
Justice and Enforcement
Its Main Theme

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Members of the American Bar Association began arriving at this cotton metropolis of the South for the fifty-second annual meeting with one subject dominating all others. This was the expectation that the American bar is preparing to play a leading part in President Hoover's campaign against lawlessness.

This is the first meeting of the association since the President's inaugural address, in which he called for a critical consideration of "the federal machinery of justice" and asked for a fight to a finish against crime.

Topics upon which Mr. Hoover laid emphasis at that time were simplification of legal procedure, improvement in jury trial, swifter prosecution and elimination of the intricate and involved rules of procedure which, he declared "have become the refuge of both big and little criminals."

Every reform proposed by the President is being discussed either before the whole association, or before committees and affiliated organizations. The interrelation between the Bar Association's program and the President's desires for legal reform was further emphasized by the presence here of several members of the national Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, who will take part in some of the discussions. Many of the matters which have come up for study before the commission will be dealt with at length in meetings of the association.

A week's work of the national conference on Uniform State Laws has just been concluded here, and the membership of the conference will for the most part stay on for the sessions in the coming week. Guernsey E. Newlin, Los Angeles, president of the Bar Association, will call the formal meeting of the association to order Wednesday, Oct. 23, to last to the end of the week, but committee meetings, and sessions of the associated judicial and legal groups will start immediately.

The most direct analysis of the reforms proposed by President Hoover will take place at the section of criminal law and criminology, which will take up various aspects of the campaign to reduce crime; and also in various other sections of the association, the impetus for quicker and simpler procedure and faster court action will make itself felt.

James Grafton Rogers, chairman of the conference of Bar Association delegates, for example, has chosen the significant title, "The Demand for Reorganization of the American Bar," for the opening address. "Legal Education and Admission to the Bar" is the subject of one conference of the judicial section of the association, based on the idea of improving the operation of the machinery of justice by raising the caliber of lawyers.

Prohibition enforcement will be variously considered. There will be addresses by Judge W. Lee Estes, eastern district court of Texas, on "Law Enforcement and the Courts," and by E. W. Camp of Los Angeles, on "Lawless Enforcement of the Law."

William D. Mitchell, Attorney General, who will attend part of the conference, will describe the successful efforts of the Department of Justice to improve the prosecution machinery of the Federal Government and thereby to reduce the number of inactive and dormant cases.

International topics have a prominent part in the program. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War and member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, will discuss the World Court, and Dr. Walter C. Simons, president of the German Law Association, and until recently chief justice of the German Supreme Court, will tell American lawyers how the German Republic interrelates its executive, legislative and judiciary machinery.

Addresses and reports on almost every major subject touched upon by law will be taken up in other sessions of the conference. New radio and aviation legislation; petroleum and public utility regulation; international law and a score of other subjects will be considered by respective sections of specialized speakers.

Regional Planners Name 200 Advisers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An advisory committee of 200, comprising many of New York's most prominent citizens, has been appointed to help make effective the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, George McAneny, president of the association, has just announced.

This plan, as yet only half revealed, calls for improvements costing \$3,000,000,000. It was the result of seven years of research, which, in itself, cost \$1,000,000.

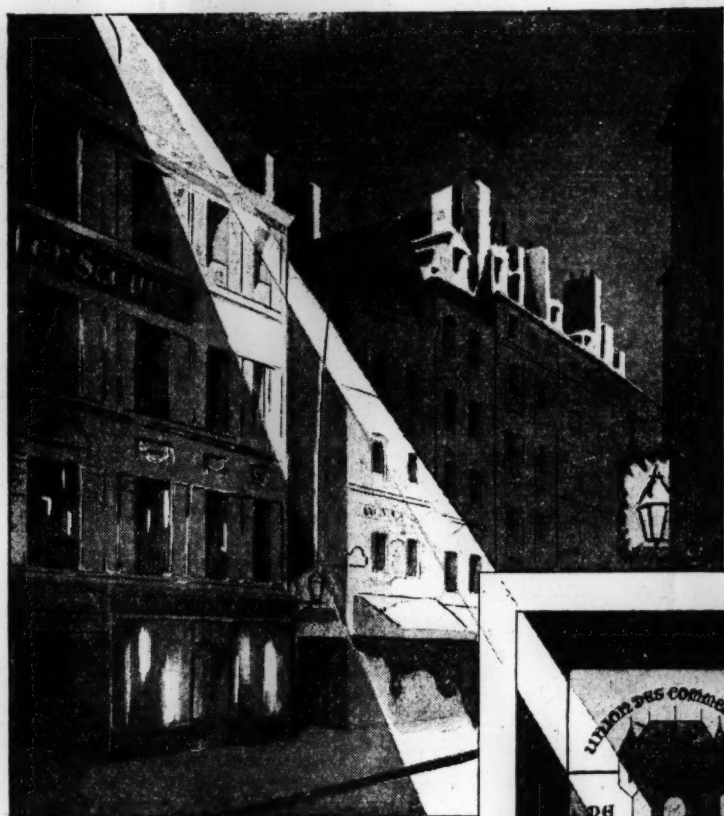
Among those named on the committee of 200 are Charles E. Hughes, Walter Damrosch, Otto Kahn, Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor of New York; Nathan Straus Jr., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and John W. Davis. The response to calls to serve upon this committee "was, in itself, an inspiration," declared Mr. McAneny.

The second half of the Regional Plan, as developed through seven years of research by specialists, can be expected within the next few months, Mr. McAneny promised. It will deal, he said, with all that pertains to buildings, including civic centers and the treatment of river fronts.

MOTORS MADE SAFER
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Invention of a new safety device for automobiles, especially for use in proceeding down hill, has just been announced by Wallace W. Smith, of Camden, near here, who has just been granted a patent on a valve between the carburetor and combustion chambers of an automobile engine, operated by the driver's foot, which feeds air instead of gasoline when the automobile is descending hills or grades.

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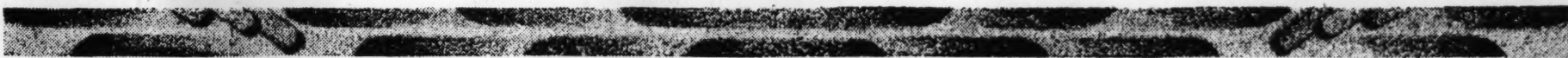
THIS FAMOUS STREET SENDS ITS CREATIONS FOR NEW YORK'S DISCERNING APPRECIATION

The most exquisite artistic expressions from forty of the leading houses of the rue St. Honoré appear in a picturesque exhibit in which every endeavor has been made to reflect the spirit of the street itself.

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THE CREATIONS EXHIBITED ARE SAMPLES FROM WHICH ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN

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FARMER FOUND KEEN TO BETTER HIS CONDITIONS

Women Declared Especially Eager to Improve Rural Environment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMES, Ia.—The American farmer is able and willing to work for a more attractive and satisfactory environment in which to live. This thought ran through the deliberations of sectional meetings of the American Country Life Association's annual conference, at Iowa State College here.

Farm women on the program expressed a desire for more education in organizing for rural improvements. They announced their willingness to co-operate with local towns in maintaining, worth-while institutions. By carrying out landscaping programs they believed they could make their farm dwellings homes in which the families could take pride. Farmers speaking in the sessions pointed out the need for health and social welfare work in rural communities and the need for more recreational facilities.

Commenting on this vision which had come out of the conference, A. R. Mann, dean of Cornell University, declared that an abundant reservoir of energy was necessary to put into motion the many objectives which had been outlined. With this energy and a vision to guide it, the present generation would succeed in placing rural civilization on a higher plane than it has ever been before.

A challenge to rural youth to answer the call for leadership and active work in agriculture was made by Dean Mann. He pointed out that the turnover of county agents amounts to 1000 yearly and that there are thousands of young men each year taking up the operation of farms. Farming in this country offers real opportunities when contrasted with conditions in other countries, he declared. In parts of Europe the farms are so small that farm families can earn nothing more than a meager living and in other parts the farm children have few, if any, schools, added Dean Mann, who recently returned from a tour of duty in the United States.

The high school system of the United States will have to be changed if we are to adequately train our young people for effective rural citizenship, stated Prof. W. H. Lancelot, head of the department of vocational education at the Iowa State College. The stage is set for true rural education, that is, education designed to meet the needs of the farm people, but appropriate action has not been taken, he continued.

"The problems of rural life, numerous and baffling as they are, may be solved by education and probably by it alone," Professor Lancelot said. "Of course, our school system has actually done little in the way of solving the vexing problem, and this notwithstanding that it could solve it more easily than the schools of

any other nation could meet a similar situation, since ours is the only country in which free high schools are scattered everywhere. "The reason for the failure of the schools to play the part they should is that it has not been required of them. They were established, not to minister to rural children, but to those who live in the towns and cities. Only recently has the enrollment of country boys and girls become really large. Yet it is large now and if proper pressure were applied we should see our high school going about the business of training for rural life with a zeal that could hardly fail to bring about a genuine renaissance of country life in America."

Governor to Herd Alaska's Reindeer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—William J. Cooper, commissioner of education, has announced that on and after Nov. 1, George A. Parks, Governor of Alaska, will assume the responsibility for a herd of 1,000,000 reindeer, it is officially stated.

For nearly 40 years the Bureau of Education has taken care of the reindeer. Why this curious duty was assigned to education is thus explained: "In the early nineties of the last century, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education in Alaska, urged that the United States Government undertake to introduce the Siberian domestic reindeer into Alaska. After two efforts to get funds from Congress had failed, an appeal was made to the people which brought \$2146. With this money, Dr. Jackson secured 16 reindeer in Siberia, and transported them 1000 miles through a stormy sea to one of the islands of Alaska. From this humble start in 1891, the 1,000,000 reindeer now graze on the tundra of this far northern territory, and bring to the fore new problems.

The reindeer are increasing in numbers that it has become necessary to find an outlet for the products which they yield. Canadians have purchased 3000 head which they are taking into the vast region along the arctic coast of the Mackenzie River, where, it is believed, the Alaskan experiment can be repeated.

As the numbers of the reindeer in Alaska have increased, new problems of administration have presented themselves. The time is coming when range control must be established. Already the problem of marketing reindeer meat has become acute and there are other problems.

American Educator Speaks to Mexicans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Responsibility of establishing international understanding and good will rests on the world's leading universities. Dr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid, president of the University of Southern California, declared in an address before the students and faculty of the National University.

"The occasion was the tenth anniversary of his first visit to Mexico, when he discussed with educational leaders here the interchange of students between Mexico and the United States and other matters of international education which bring him to Mexico at this time. Dr. von Klein Smid is here now as representative of the Los Angeles University of International Relations, a division of the University of Southern California. It is his belief that there will soon be an active exchange of students between the University of Southern California and University of Mexico."

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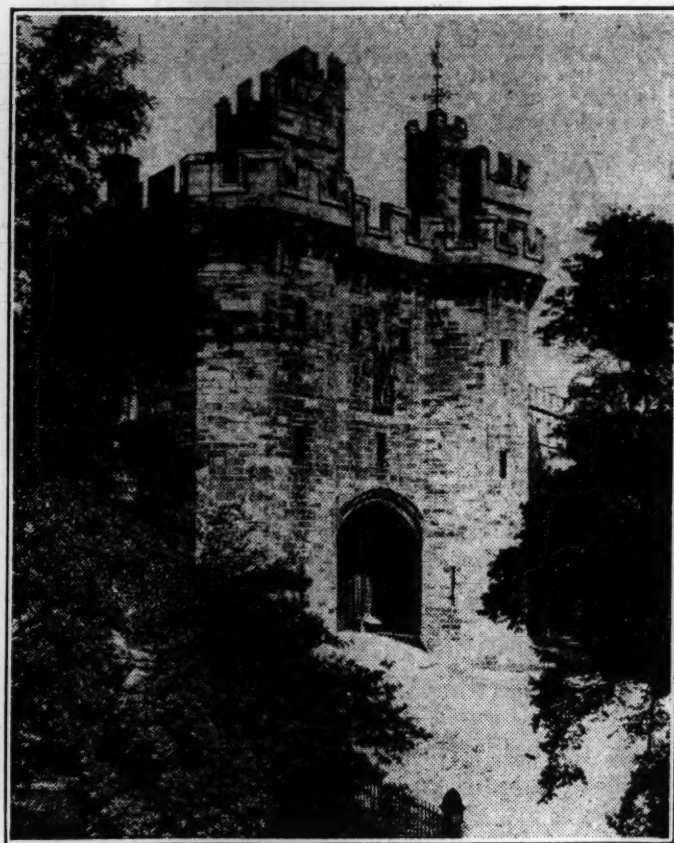
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'Gaunt's Embattled Pile'



Lancaster Castle Was Built in the Conqueror's Time by Roger de Poitou, and Afterward Extended and Strengthened by John o' Gaunt. Ruakin Declared Its Keep to Be One of the Finest Pieces of Norman Architecture in England.

Lancaster, City of the Red Rose, Where the King Becomes a Duke

Charm of Storied Past Lingers Near Quay, Market, and John o' Gaunt's Castle, in Town That Since Roman Days Has Been Catchball of History

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
TRAVELERS who elect to go by the train known as the Royal Scot, and are whirled at 60 miles an hour between London and Glasgow, know not what they miss in omitting "Time-Honored Lancaster," a Red Rose city as old as anything in British history.

Lancaster stands at the extreme north of the county to which it gives its name. It is not entirely free from factory smoke, but it is on the edge of that most delightful country known as the Lake District, where Ruskin chose to dwell. And Coniston, his abiding place, is part of Lancashire.

The town itself is pleasantly situated. Behind are the rolling heights of the Pennine chain, round about its walls flows the river Lune which so delighted the heart of Turner, as it does that of any tourist today, and from its castle hill the eye may range over the golden sands of Morecombe Bay to the purple peaks of the Lake District beyond—Helvellyn, the Langdale Pikes, Scawfell, and Skiddaw.

With the hills on the east and the sea on the west, the site was early seen to be one of importance. Centuries of neglect followed the Romans' departure, and William the Conqueror found Lancaster a mere hamlet. But Roger de Poitou realized its importance and built the castle which was afterwards extended and strengthened by John o' Gaunt. "Gaunt's embattled pile," it is known to this day, and Ruskin declared its keep to be one of the finest pieces of Norman architecture in England.

Taken as a Fortress
A grim place is this castle—in turn a baronial home, a fortress, and a prison—but retaining much of its royal splendor, even though Adrian's Tower, built in the second century, has been used as a bakery! When Henry IV became King, he seized on the Duchy of Lancaster as forfeit, and to this day it has remained the private property of the King of England, the Red (Lancastrian) Rose city, which is one of his most valuable possessions.

The King is not King in Lancaster; he comes as the Duke of Lancaster and is received as such.

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He is always presented with a red rose. The constable of the castle presents him with the three keys of the castle on a purple cushion. The most ancient of the three dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, who ordered that "this castle should be kept as a great strength to the contrile and succour to the Queen's justices."

And the King—why should say the Duke—touches them, hands them back to the constable, and goes on his way rejoicing. Other royal folk, and a few aspirants to the throne, have come to Lancaster. In the Market Place the Old Pretender was proclaimed King of England under the title of James III. Thirty years later the Young Pretender—Bonnie Prince Charlie—passed through the town on his way to knock the crown of George II from his head.

The River Lune was one of the great waterways of the past, and Lancaster was sending many ships to the Indies at a time when Liverpool was of small importance. It is said that the first load of cotton in England was landed at the mouth of the river, at a spot known as Sunderland Point. Not only did the Lancastrians send ships abroad, but they built them, and many a sturdy vessel has gone down the slips at a point where the Scotch express now roars over the rails. Alas! that so many of the ships should have been engaged in the nefarious slave trade!

Retains Much of Ancient Charm
Lancaster allowed the Lune to silt up; Liverpool kept the Mersey clear, and trade gradually transferred from one place to the other. Today the old custom house is let out in offices and the quay shows signs of grass. Yet it is still a busy place, busy now with manufacturing; and it retains much of its ancient charm. The streets are not so narrow as they were when Lancaster was in constant danger of Scottish raids, and the old custom house is let out in offices and the quay shows signs of grass. Yet it is still a busy place, busy now with manufacturing; and it retains much of its ancient charm.

Although representatives of the organizations involved declined to give the exact terms upon which settlement was effected, it is understood the musicians will receive \$70 weekly when playing for dramas and \$75 for musical shows. The demand of the strikers was for \$70-\$80 weekly wage for drama and musical comedies.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Preparations to get this city's regular theatrical season under way are being made by managers of the legitimate attraction houses after settlement of the musicians' strike. Although representatives of the organizations involved declined to give the exact terms upon which settlement was effected, it is understood the musicians will receive \$70 weekly when playing for dramas and \$75 for musical shows. The demand of the strikers was for \$70-\$80 weekly wage for drama and musical comedies.

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express roars northward, but we heed it not, for we are back again in the storied past of time-honored Lancaster, and inspired to linger yet in the shadow of its ancient fortress, in its narrow streets, or amid the beauties of the Lune Valley, which few spots in the north of England can excel.

Louvain Inscription Protested by Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—In an emphatic declaration President Hoover has spoken out against perpetuation of war-inspired national hatreds in connection with the controversy that has raged for several years over an inscription on the memorial library of Louvain University, Belgium, which is being rebuilt by funds contributed by Americans.

The President and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, were chairmen of the committees which collected the 32,000,000 francs that has paid for the restoration of the historic structure. Whitney Warren, American architect of the new library, has insisted that the balustrade of the building should bear the Latin equivalent of "Deeds part by citizenship and the other part by American Generosity."

"I, and those associated with me," the President said, "in the American gift of a library to the University of Louvain, wish to emphatically disclaim any approval of the action of Whitney Warren in insulating upon an offensive inscription upon the building."

"The library cost about 32,000,000 francs, wholly provided from the United States. Of this sum over 70 per cent was secured by a committee under my chairmanship and the other part by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Whitney Warren was the architect and did produce a most notable building of great credit to himself and the Nation."

The authorities of the university three years ago, with my approval, refused to allow the inscription insisted upon by Mr. Warren, and if my recollection serves me rightly, Dr. Butler also protested against it."

Deportation Appeal Sought in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Americans and in fact all foreign residents of Mexico are showing keen interest in the suggestion advanced by several leading international lawyers here, and endorsed publicly by R. Fernandez MacGregor, prominent internationalist and Mexican commissioner on the American-Mexican General Claims Commission. It is that Article 33 of the Constitution should be amended so as to give foreigners a right to appeal against the President's deportation privilege that the article authorizes.

Under the terms of the article any foreigner "deemed pernicious" may be expelled by presidential order without any cause given for the action taken against the defendant nor has he or she any right to appeal to the courts for a reverse decision against the President's order. Mr. MacGregor is of the opinion that the article should be changed to read that foreigners should first be proven to be "pernicious" before being expelled. This would, in his opinion, eliminate the danger of "francs" that have resulted in unjustified action taken under the article and would at the same time not deprive the Government of the right of expelling any undesirable aliens.

PHILADELPHIA READY FOR THEATER SEASON

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Preparations to get this city's regular theatrical season under way are being made by managers of the legitimate attraction houses after settlement of the musicians' strike. Although representatives of the organizations involved declined to give the exact terms upon which settlement was effected, it is understood the musicians will receive \$70 weekly when playing for dramas and \$75 for musical shows. The demand of the strikers was for \$70-\$80 weekly wage for drama and musical comedies.

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WOMEN UNITE FOR DRY IDEAL IN LOS ANGELES

New Club Aims to Foster Respect for Law by Social Restraint

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Under the standard, "Women For Law Observance," more than 50 Los Angeles women, prominent in civic and social activities, have organized a movement to foster respect for law and a sense of personal responsibility toward its observance.

The movement grew out of an informal discussion of the subject by a small group at the home of Mrs. William L. Honnold of Bel-Air recently, and when communicated to other civic and social leaders met with enthusiastic response.

The hope of the organization, members state, is to establish sentiment among citizens for law observance as applied to all law, not alone to the prohibition law. A proper respect for law will simplify the problem of law enforcement, and it must be developed and adhered to before a régime of general national health can be established, it is believed.

Will Refuse Liquor
Instead of remaining away from social functions where they know liquor is to be served, members will, if they desire, attend them, but will by strict abstinence set an example that may awaken in others a sense of their own responsibility to observe the Nation's laws.

The women of the law observance group do not believe, furthermore, that respect for and observance of law need hinder them from disappearing some laws and taking orderly steps to have them changed, modified or even repealed, they declare.

Members announce their determination to acquaint friends in other cities throughout the country with the movement, with the purpose of forming similar groups, although no formal organization has been adopted thus far. Monthly meetings will be held here to discuss progress and plans for advancement of the idea. A number of Pasadena women are included in the group.

Supports President
The platform of the "Women For Law Observance" contains the following clauses: "A movement to develop and promote respect for all law. National survival is dependent upon the supremacy of the law, and no citizen is privileged to observe only the laws that may meet with his or her approval. "A movement responding to the appeal of President Hoover for co-operation in combating crime and a lowering of moral and social standards."

"A movement that invites all patriotic women, even though perhaps differing as to the wisdom and expediency of some laws, to present a solid front as American citizens in upholding the Constitution of our country." Among the members are Mrs. A. B. Cooke, president of the Ethel Club; Mrs. William Read, ex-president of that club; Mrs. Paul Jordan Smith, president of the Friday Morning Club; Mrs. Harry Chandler, Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, Mrs. Robert A. Millikan, Mrs. J. P. Sartori, Mrs. Harry H. Culver and Mrs. Rufus B. von Klein Smid.

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Relics of Ancient Babylonia Found

PHILADELPHIA—Two bronze heads of goats said to be over 3000 years old, and an ancient Babylonian boundary stone bearing an inscription in which reference is made to King Nebuchadnezzar, have just been received by the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The new acquisitions come through a bequest of Herman V. Hilprecht, who excavated them in Babylonia during the course of extensive explorations there.

The bronze heads were discovered in 1909 at the site of the Ancient Fira and represent the wild Asiatic goat characterized by its spirally twisted horns, according to Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the museum, who said their origin probably antedates the reign of Sargon II.

The boundary stone of Babylonia is regarded by Mr. Jayne as a historical document of great rarity and was made, unquestionably, he said, about the same time that, according to the Bible, Jerusalem was sacked in the sixth century B. C. It is a roughly cylindrical stone about two feet high, and around its top are carved symbols of the gods of Assyria and the signs of the zodiac.

Below these symbols are many inscriptions in cuneiform writing, beginning with a very majestic and hitherto unknown hymn to Elili, the chief god of Nebuchadnezzar's people. A number of scholars who have deciphered this hymn have been impressed by the beauty of the expression and the cadence of the composition and have declared it to be comparable to the Psalms, Mr. Jayne said.

FARM AID SUPPLIED BY PACIFIC BANKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TACOMA, Wash.—Farm aid supplementing President Hoover's plan and in line with his policy, is to be given Washington farmers through local bankers. An agricultural committee has been formed by the Washington Bankers' Association, and activities of this body have already produced practical results. Co-operation with the new Federal Farm Board will be urged on the Washington Bankers' Association, the committee decided at its fall meeting in Tacoma.

SEEK BETTER CHURCHES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A nation-wide church building contest, to determine to what extent church edifices are meeting present-day needs and to foster better church architecture, has just been announced by the Christian Herald, an interdenominational weekly publication. The jury of award will consist of Harvey Wiley Corbett, of New York; Philip Hubert Frohman, of Washington; and Boston and Elmo Cameron Lowe, of Evanston, Ill.

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CHILDREN HELP SELECT BOOKS FOR A LIBRARY

Their Tastes Consulted by New Institution in Chicago School

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Swarming into the richly appointed brown-toned library of the Foreman Junior High School here, 2500 children applied for their favorite books during the first few days of school. The library was brand new and the 7000 volumes on the shelves were given by the Edwin G. Foreman family.

The collection of books has attracted much attention here because the taste of the children themselves was consulted in making up the list, which will be published as a basic standard for junior high schools throughout the United States, according to Miss Asah Whitcomb, head of the schools department in the Chicago Public Library.

By a careful study of the records of the Chicago Public Library, showing the books drawn by children over a period of years, Miss Whitcomb feels that she has chosen an ideal library for children between the ages of 12 and 18.

Stevenson's "Kidnaped" and "Treasure Island," Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales, A. A. Milne's "When We Were Very Young," Carl Sandburg's "Life of Lincoln" are some of the books most popular with the children. Miss Whitcomb discovered by actual count that of the books read by children approximately 30 per cent were fiction; 30 per cent history, social studies and biography; 10 per cent travel and geography; 17 per cent sciences; 10 per cent fine arts, and 3 per cent miscellaneous. On this proportion she based her choice.

Artistic brass lamps, antique carved octagonal table, Hull House pottery and red leather chairs have given the new library the air of a luxurious home.

HEAVY STEEL RAIL ORDERS
NEW YORK—Of 516,490 tons of rails ordered by Pennsylvania and New York Central, United States Steel Corp., through Carnegie and Illinois Steel Companies, received 245,000 tons, or more than 47 per cent. Bethlehem Steel ordered 244,490 tons, or approximately 48 per cent.

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'FADS' IN SCHOOL ESSENTIAL, SAYS STATE OFFICIAL

Parent-Teacher Association Backs State Dry Enforcement Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Addressing the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association Friday on "Modern Trends in Education," Frank W. Wright of the State Department of Education of Massachusetts made a sharp retort to a Boston lawyer who declared that school appropriations in Massachusetts have grown so big as to menace the financial stability of the Commonwealth.

A resolution was adopted in favor of keeping the state prohibition enforcement act of 1924 on the statute books to allow adequate co-operation with the Federal Government in enforcing the law. Another resolution calls for proper regulation of overnight camps.

The expenditure of \$80,000,000 cannot fairly be termed excessive, Mr. Wright said, in view of the size of the population. He called attention to the fact that in the State have got into serious difficulties through failure to provide enough funds to run the schools decently. He declared it is the duty, however, of citizens and parents to make a careful analysis of the way in which school appropriations are raised and the manner in which they are expended.

Teacher Is Main Factor
Referring to the 20,000 members of the State association, Mr. Wright said that the big task of building up the Parent-Teacher movement lies ahead, as a fair estimate puts the number of parents in the State at 1,600,000, every one a potential member of a school-and-home organization. He continued:

"The growth and strength of our school organization in Massachusetts may be visualized in four concentric circles, the central factor being the teacher, the most vital part of the structure. There is no law restricting school officials in their choice of teachers and superintendents, but there is a strong public sentiment in that regard, and it is part of the function of the Parent-Teacher organization to keep that sentiment thoroughly alive. Ninety-two per cent of the children in the schools of this State are graduates of colleges or normal schools and our superintendents are college or university men.

"The second circle may be said to represent the materials of education—the textbooks, study courses, equipment, and so on. These are huge and formidable when arrayed as exhibits at a convention. Some assert that this factor is overdeveloped, but I for one stand squarely for the enriched curriculum. I would suggest that Springfield, for example, arrange that one of its large schools be turned into a school that would teach the much-vaulted "three R's" and nothing else. I would like to predict that such a school could not be run two weeks on those lines. Parents and pupils would not accept it. They want the school that has the 'fads'.

Child-Centered School
"The third circle represents a factor that has developed within the last 25 years—the child-centered school, so to speak, the school built on recognition that each pupil is an individual different from every other. This has brought in the mentality tests that

have come to be so much used in studying the needs of pupils.

"Fourth is a development of great importance that has taken shape even more recently. It is the recognition of the school as a social institution that should lead rather than follow. It supercedes the old conception of the school as an institution that reflects the ideas and attitudes of the community. It orders its work according to a blueprint of what the community ought to do. It makes education the steering gear and not the brake of society. In this connection the responsibilities and opportunities of the Parent-Teacher associations are very great."

Dr. William L. Stidger of Boston University said: "I believe that this generation is headed for peace. As I see it, this generation is content no longer with a sentimental, flag-waving, jingo-blowing attitude toward war. As never before, the realities of war are being appraised correctly and understood. In the youth of today lies the real hope and promise of a warless world."

Mrs. George Hoague of Brookline was elected president of the association. Other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. Frank W. Pote, Medford; second vice-president, Mrs. Paul Webber, Bedford; recording secretary, Mrs. Herbert V. Neal, Somerville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Boston; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin L. Pridie, Somerville.

First Skyscraper Museum Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Roerich Museum has just dedicated its new skyscraper building at Riverside Drive and 103rd Street. Formal ceremonies, which also commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the artistic career of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, were attended by a large gathering of persons prominent in art and educational circles here and abroad.

Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect, presided at the inaugural exercises, and distinguished speakers paid tribute to Professor Roerich's accomplishments. A commemorative medal, designed by Henry Dropsy, French medalist, was presented to Professor Roerich by Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, on behalf of the institution, which was founded in 1924 for the furtherance of Professor Roerich's work.

The lower floor of the building houses the Roerich Museum and its affiliated activities, the Master Institute of the Roerich Museum, the Corona Mundi International Art Center, and the Society of Friends of the Roerich Museum. The upper stories of the building comprise an apartment hotel. The new structure is the first skyscraper used for museum purposes, and the first building to house both a museum and an apartment hotel. The auditorium of the museum will be used for concerts, lectures and an art cinema.

The building towers above its neighbors along the drive and is a striking structure in the modern style, built of brick graduated from a deep purple at the base to white at the top.

Bridge Over Hudson Has Mammoth Span

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Hudson River Bridge connecting New York City with New Jersey, now in course of construction, was described as "a miracle of modern engineering" by Edward W. Stearns, assistant to the chief engineer of bridges of the Port of New York Authority, in an address given before the New York Electrical Society.

Comparable in roadway space to Fifth Avenue for its full width from Thirty-Fourth Street to Forty-Sixth Street, with a six-track subway below it, Mr. Stearns said, the bridge will be suspended above the Hudson River at a height of 213 feet, sufficient to permit the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge to stand beneath it.

The longest span in the world is included between the towers, which are separated by a distance of 3500 feet, or sufficient to permit the Brooklyn Bridge for its entire length between anchorages to stand beneath it.

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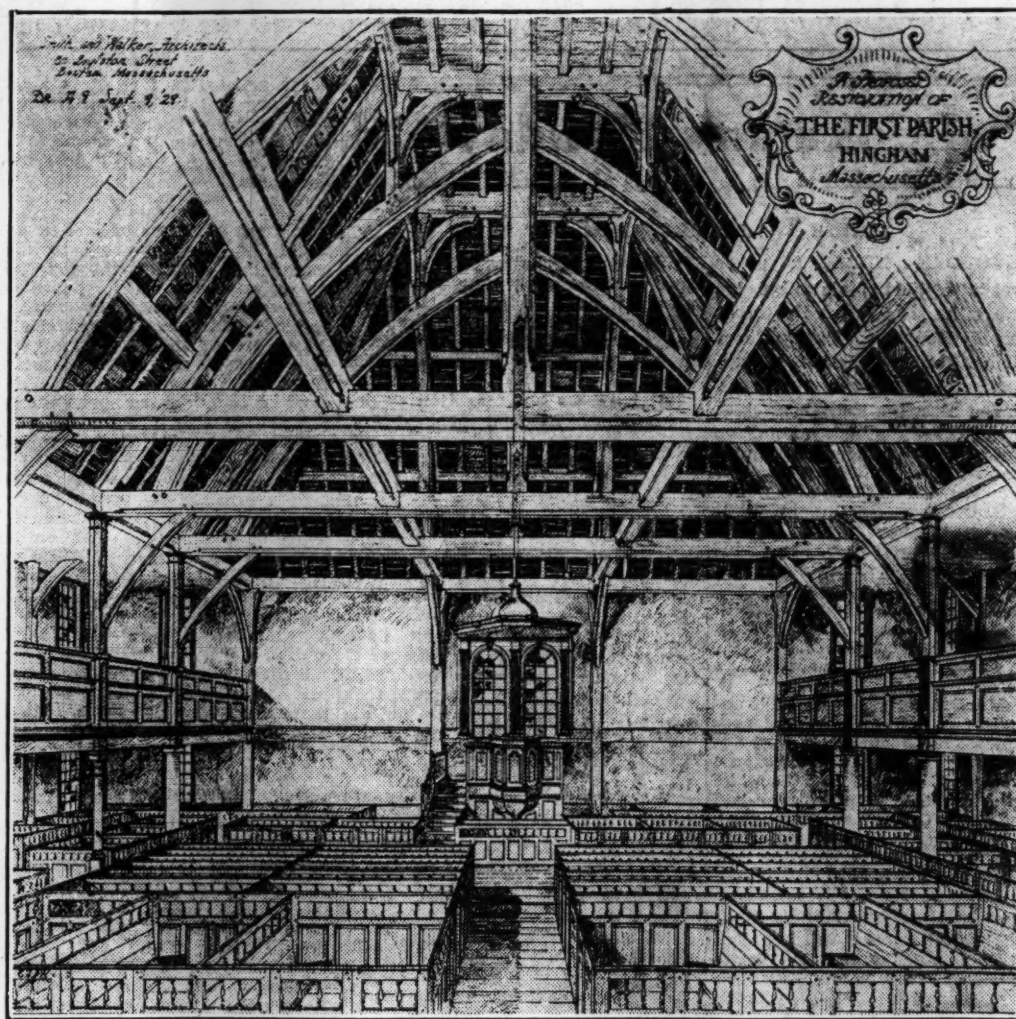
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tween the towers and lack 50 feet of touching either tower, Mr. Stearns said. The towers are 635 feet high and carry a weight in cables alone of 28,000 tons.

Regardless of the vast scale upon which this piece of bridge engineering is being carried on, he said, the engineers have not found it necessary to evolve a single new method of procedure.

Moral Issue Raised by New York Dry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The prohibition law should be obeyed not merely because it is a law, but because of the moral issues involved, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor of New York, declared in an address just delivered before the New York State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here.

Mrs. Roosevelt held that it is "the convictions of the individual" which are of primary importance, and that the example set by members of the union was responsible for the influence of the organization.

Dr. O. R. Miller of the New York Civic League paid a tribute to several district attorneys, "particularly the Nassau County District Attorney," who, he said, "do all they can to support the cause of enforcement."

Enactment of a state enforcement code must be the chief objective of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Davis Leigh Colvin said, and "all of our energies must be bent to this end." "We must elect dry legislators," she continued, "and then see that they not only vote but work for the passage of such a law."

The convention adopted a resolution embodying Mrs. Colvin's proposal for a state-wide drive to obtain a state prohibition enforcement law. The delegates also pledged their best efforts toward driving speakers out of the State.

BUFFALO ART GALLERY BUYS DELLA ROBBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Albright Art Gallery of Buffalo has just added a notable piece to its collection here in the purchase of a glazed terra cotta relief of the "Madonna and Child" by Luca della Robbia. It is one of four authentic examples of that artist's work in the United States and was done in 1450, which is held by critics to be the period of best work by the famous artist. The piece was sent to the United States for sale this summer by a German collector and was discovered in New York by Dr. William M. Hekking, director of the Albright Gallery.

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tions to any foreign country at war or engaged in domestic trouble has been introduced by Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The measure would amend the act which permits a similar embargo to be placed against shipments to Mexico, Central America and China. It is a modification of a resolution approved by Secretary Kellogg at hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee at the last session of Congress.

Russia to Build Up Packing Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Soviet Russia, planning a five-year program to rehabilitate and modernize her meat-packing industry, at an estimated cost of \$50,000,000, has commissioned a firm of Chicago packing house and refrigerating engineers to survey her needs, draw plans and specifications for new plants and supervise the work of equipping them.

The finished packing houses are intended to equal—if not surpass in modernity—even those in the great stockyards in Chicago. It has been announced, Charles F. Kamrath, of Blom & Kamrath, consulting engineers, Chicago, and Frank W. Marlow, engineer, have made the trip to Russia and expect to remain there for at least one year making a first-hand investigation of conditions. Soviet experts, they have reported, will in turn visit the United States to study American developments.

The main and largest meat plant will be built in Moscow, according to the tentative plans. In addition, six other complete plants are proposed for European Russia and Siberia, their location to be determined by the supply of live stock, transportation facilities, and other factors.

Cotton Men to Keep Clear of Politics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution permitting the Cotton Textile Institute to engage in political and legislative activities was vetoed by a majority of more than 3 to 1 at the annual meeting of the institute, just held at the Biltmore Hotel.

The resolution provided for an amendment to the by-laws. It was offered by Eben E. Whitman of the William Whitman Company, and was supported by most of the northern cotton mill owners, who contended that southern labor laws permitting the employment of women and children at night put mills in the North at a disadvantage in competition and fostered overproduction. Four hundred and fifty votes were cast against the resolution and 145 in favor of it. 470 of the manufacturers having submitted their ballots by mail.

Walker D. Hines, who was re-elected president of the institute, announced that he would retire from the presidency next December. Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, R. I., was elected vice-president for the northern mills, and T. M. Marchant of Greenville, S. C., vice-president for the southern mills. Gerrish H. Milliken was re-elected treasurer.

NATIONAL TOUR FLIERS LEAVE WICHITA, KAN.

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Twenty-four planes in the national air tour, led by May Hailip's American Eagle, took off from the municipal airport here, Oct. 17, for St. Joseph, Mo.

The twenty-three ships which arrived on Wednesday morning from Springfield, Mo., were joined this morning by a Thrush piloted by J. L. McGrady, who was forced down in Illinois with motor trouble Tuesday. Planes cleared the field at one-minute intervals.

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Essex Institute in Salem Acts for Protection of American Art

Will Add to Fireproof Stack and Provide for Indexing of 1,000,000 Manuscripts With Fund of \$400,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SALEM, Mass.—That three centuries of American art and history may have room for expansion, the Essex Institute here—whose collections furnish graphic reminders of the Nation's birth and development—is announcing a program calling for the expenditure of \$400,000.

Among the most pressing needs considered in the plans is the addition to the fireproof stack of the library to afford protection for the fund of irreplaceable literary and historical manuscripts owned by the institute. These consist of numerous family papers and albums, commercial and marine records of Salem's balmy sailing days, account books of Essex County merchants and other data revealing the activities in early New England. Certain rearrangements of the present facilities have also been planned in order to make the books and manuscripts more readily available to users.

Installation of a modern heating unit in order that the museum may keep its educational exhibits open during the winter is provided in the institute plans. An increase of \$300,000 in endowment is necessitated mainly by needs for a larger staff, which will be able to undertake the indexing of more than 1,000,000 manuscripts, to mount and bind many of those which are at present unavailable to scholars and to the general public, and generally to place the institute's complete library and historical treasures at the service of the public. Because of insufficient personnel and inadequate space for the display, many of the institute's interesting records and relics have to be stored at present.

The Essex Institute grew out of the Essex Historical Society, founded in 1821. Since 1887 it has been concentrated entirely on art, literary and historical matters, and is now considered by scholars and antiquarians to possess some of the most unusual collections in the country. Early in its career, the institute began publishing scientific monographs, which had a wide demand and distribution. Today it continues to publish its quarterly historical collections, and frequently issues books, many of which have been on maritime matters, based on its exclusive manuscript material. In addition it has furnished material for books to historians, economists, literary scholars, and a large number of contemporary authors.

Among other valuable literary material the institute owns a complete set of the first editions of Nathaniel Hawthorne, including the rare "Fanshawe," his first book, most of the copies of which Hawthorne caused to be destroyed because of his dissatisfaction with it, and "The Scarlet Letter." There are also included a number of first editions of John Greenleaf Whittier, and valuable autograph letters left by him. A collection of 1500 logbooks dating from 1753, nearly 4000 volumes of early newspapers, 2000 volumes on English and American genealogy, and the Waters-Withington-Lea collection of English genealogical records of the seventeenth century during a period of great emigration to this country, are likewise included in the library.

In the museum are more than 30,000 objects. One of the most valuable collections is that of 300 oil portraits by early American painters. Some of the most representative styles of colonial furniture are

shown, including the well-known collections of George Rea Curwen and Francis H. Lee. The list of "firsts" in the institute is a long one, embracing, among other things, the Gov. John Endecott sun dial, first time piece in New England, and the first spinet made in America.

The chairman of the executive committee working for its preservation and expansion at present is Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy. The associate chairman is Francis Augustus Seamans of Salem, and the other members include William Dimock, Chapple, John Frederick Hussey, Lawrence Waters Jenkins, William Ezra Northey, George Swinnerton Parker, Stephen Willard Phillips, Alden Perley White, Richard Hall Wiswall, and Henry Morrill Batchelder, all of Salem.

Blanket Indictment Covers Milk Chain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Conspiracy in restraint of trade has been charged in a blanket indictment just returned by the additional October Grand Jury against 141 members of the New York Milk Chain Association, Inc.

The indictment follows an investigation into an alleged "milk racket" here begun early last month by Joab H. Banton, District Attorney, following the receipt from Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, of a portfolio of documents and photographs indicating that the association was collecting about \$800,000 a year from 200 or more wholesale milk dealers in the State.

Leander H. Faber, Supreme Court Justice, next gave permission for the appointment of Charles C. Johnson as referee to hear witnesses in an action legally to dissolve the association for alleged violation of the Donnelly Law.

Testimony early in the hearings was that the head of the milk chain was president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the organization, and that his aim was to maintain a standard price of \$4.40 for a 10-gallon can of loose milk. While his salary was never disclosed, a statement was read into the record that the income of the association during his régime was \$110,969.36, and that this, less \$8524 for expenses and a weekly payroll, represented his salary.

The evidence in the case was presented to the Grand Jury by Albert B. Unger, Assistant District Attorney, who refused to discuss either the indictment or those included in it.

PIPE ORGAN, PLANE, TO BE PUT ON YACHT

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—In course of construction at the shipyard of the Pusey & Jones Corporation here is a yacht which will be equipped with a pipe organ and accommodations for an airplane to be used by the owner in commuting between the ship and the shore and for speedy transfer from the Atlantic ocean to his offices in Wall Street, New York.

The yacht is being built for Col. Edward A. Deeds, director of the National City Bank in New York. It will be completed about the first of next year.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Travels of a Politician

Travels and Reflections, by the Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M. P. London: Allen & Unwin, 1928.

ONE could say a great deal about the decline of dignity in the travel writing of these days, for the pursuit of lightness has resulted so often in a tedious light-headedness. But with Mr. Buxton's book for a subject, there is no need to take the matter further. Let those who, not unnaturally, suspect the traveler who is also member of Parliament and a Privy Councillor, put away their suspicions: Mr. Buxton is one of the few who have deserved to travel and there has always been a significance in his exits and entrances. No penny of adventure obliges him to insist on squeezing the ultimate amount of "copy" out of every inch of the map. He can hold not only the glorious East in fee, but equally the mountains of the Balkans, the late domains of the Sultan and the French Sahara. Above all he has not been a tourist. Without being a Borrower he has this little in common with that author: he is one of the many whose opportunities for travel have been largely provided by religion and humanitarianism. "Causes" are at a discount today, perhaps, but they provided some remarkable travelers.

There is a tantalizing pre-war atmosphere about Mr. Buxton's journeyings. The Orient Express, in the days before 1914, took the traveler into the heart of wild eastern Europe, but few emulated Mr. Buxton, by penetrating into the primitive hinterland. Soon we shall all be taking our holidays there. Has not Mr. Shaw set the fashion? In Mr. Buxton's days the air was considerably more electric than it is now. The Turk was there in all the prominence of his grotesque splendor. The humors which Kinglake found persisted, together with the cruel wastage of property and life wherever Christian and Moslem met. There was the glorious uncertainty about what would happen at the frontiers. The caprices of the custom house were fantastic. By way of experiment Mr. Buxton—who was nearly assassinated in Bucharest because of his pro-American activities—looked into Turkey an anti-Turkish pamphlet and a copy of the Koran. As he expected, the official who was supposed to examine all literature carefully, could not read. The pamphlet was admitted and the Koran refused.

Mr. Buxton's strong feelings about the Turk are too well known to need description here, but first and last Mr. Buxton was a man who traveled for traveling's sake and found that traveling stimulated his political purposes and convictions. He devotes, for instance, much space to his adventures among the Kurds, and with numerous incidents illustrates the part which these war-like nomads played in the isolated communities of the Turko-Persian frontier. But while he has no great reason for admiring the Kurd, Mr. Buxton unaffectedly and patiently tries to understand him.

Similarly, when he comes to the outrages which were constantly being perpetrated upon the Armenian population, he tells quite simply of what he saw and heard and puts it in its setting without any attempt to exploit these tragedies either for literary or for polemical effect. The Near East has changed since the war, not radically enough, perhaps, to disarm the sceptic, but in Mr. Buxton's words, "yet progress, which was unknown for four centuries, is now continuous. The resurrection of the liberated peoples is far more remarkable than the relics of their long slavery. The future is bright. Hope, industry and education advance daily. Deeds of violence may attract

attention but the capacity to revive is the really notable fact."

To break the highly charged Balkan atmosphere, Mr. Buxton provides a sanitizing interlude in Japan. Here are people after the traveler's heart. The innkeepers welcome him with hospitable phrases—whatever they may be privately thinking—even in the small hours of the morning. He who has a merry heart, they say, has a continual feast. And their inns are spotlessly clean for the heart to be merry in.



VIRGINIA HERSCH

The Story of El Greco

Bird of God, by Virginia Hersch. New York: Harper, \$2.50.

MYSTERY always has surrounded both the work and the personality of that illustrious artist of the sixteenth century, who, painting in Spain under the brief, vague appellation of El Greco, "The Greek," became the forerunner of the modern school. The few known facts of El Greco's life, together with some less authenticated traditions and the internal evidences in his works, have been assembled by Virginia Hersch in a novel, "Bird of God," which may justly be called the story, rather than a story, of El Greco.

Mrs. Hersch has been fortunate in three ways: first, because she has chosen so potent, even though so illusive a personality for the subject of her novel; second, that her subject stands against an historical and social background so rich, varied and intense; and third, that she herself possesses the appreciation and the application adequate to an interpretation of her subject.

A book like "Bird of God" is addressed

to those who desire a moving story and to those who are interested in the artist and his times. There are only a few passages in which Mrs. Hersch has sacrificed biographical facts to the story, and these are of small importance, except the one doubtful matter of El Greco's pupilage under Titian. Of this she takes account in a note, saying that it is an open question whether El Greco ever actually worked in Titian's studio or not.

The present interpretation is based on the fact, she writes, "that El Greco left Venice imbued with Titian's manner, but that the personal influence of Titian followed him throughout his life. Certainly, bringing the eager, reverent yet stubbornly individual young Greek into intimate association with the aged Titian makes a dramatic contrast, and also provides opportunity for recounting the brief, restrained romance between El Greco and Titian's pupil, Irene de Spelmbourg. The chief reason for the obscurity that surrounds El Greco's life is that for three centuries his memory was neglected and many valuable records were lost. In spite of faithful research in recent times, "so much remains unknown that, to give body to El Greco's spirit, and to give a vital picture of the man, not only must the life be worked into the epoch, but broad gaps in evidence must be spanned with inference and interpretation."

The author has done this in a way to give continuity to the tale and consistency to the presentation of El Greco's character. She pictures him as a grave, sensitive youth in a Cretan monastery. Domenico, an otocopolous, he was called, his last name meaning "the bird begot of God." At 16 he was painting icons under the monks, but already defying the rigid traditions of Byzantine art. A rebel, he fled to Venice, then at the pitch of her jeweled beauty. He painted nine years under Bassano, then again quarreled with his instruction, not out of bad temper but in dread of becoming as commonplace as his master. This time he fled to Titian and painted there until he was twenty-two, when he was threatened to rival his greatest of masters in art or in love. He never knew. Then came a few years in Rome, some fame, another quarrel, and Spain. There he lived his remaining 37 years and did his great work; and there, too, his life was a succession of quarrels.

The quarrels are common knowledge and in the past received undue attention, but Mrs. Hersch makes us perceive that they arose not from a contentious disposition in the man, but from his determination to maintain his convictions about art against popular opinion and the dictates of his purchasers. Then, too, an artist in those days always had to fight for his pay.

With the story of El Greco goes the story of Spain in the grip of the Inquisition; of Toledo, most fanatic of all Spanish cities; the story of gentle Gerónimo, who loved El Greco and spent his life with him. The thin, taut lad with long, pale, eager features, russet hair and frail hands becomes the arrogant, richly dressed cavalier, becomes the white-bearded grand sire, harassed by debt and unable to paint. But that did not last long. . . . Through this emotional, finely pitched tale of human aspirations and conflicts runs the account of the great paintings of El Greco—"The Assumption," "The Descent into Limbo," "The Inquisitor-General," "The Baptism" and "The Resurrection." El Greco consciously remembered no rules, he revolted against rigidity, he was determined to express Spain as a foreigner alone could express her. Mrs. Hersch has made all this clear. She has done a hard task well.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

That's What They All Say

THEODORE DREISER never reads critical reviews of his work, he says in the November Household Magazine. This is not surprising. Neither do painters, playwrights, actors, composers or prize donne. But although they themselves would not of course look for notices in a newspaper, it does sometimes happen that such notices are brought to their attention by someone else.

Mr. Dreiser's reason for not reading critical reviews is not that he is not concerned with what the critics have to say. The critics' opinions, to put it candidly, are neither of interest nor of importance to these artists.

But Mr. Dreiser takes no such position. His reason for foregoing possible pleasure and profit is that adverse criticism has an unfortunate effect on him. He received what he calls the greatest blow he ever had when "Sister Carrie" was published. That, as some of our older readers may remember, was some time ago. In fact, it was about 1900.

After many rejections, Mr. Dreiser relates, "Sister Carrie" was accepted finally by Doubleday Page on recommendation of Frank Norris, then their chief reader. The publishers themselves, it appears, did not read the book until it was ready for publication. To their protests Norris admitted that the novel was "rather revolutionary," but insisted nevertheless that it was a good novel. With the idea of saving it, he proposed that copies be sent first to critics, who, he considered, would be certain to recognize the worth of the book. This was done.

"But instead of the expected praise, there were shouts of derision. And subsequently the books were all stored in the Doubleday Page basement. Though my contract with the publisher required that the books be distributed as well as printed, my spirit was so crushed that I was unable to put up a fight. And it was not until years later that another publisher agreed to publish 'Sister Carrie.' But even at that time the outraged protests far outnumbered the plaudits. All this served to build up a protective barrier, a shield, and these are of small importance, except the one doubtful matter of El Greco's pupilage under Titian. Of this she takes account in a note, saying that it is an open question whether El Greco ever actually worked in Titian's studio or not.

The present interpretation is based on the fact, she writes, "that El Greco left Venice imbued with Titian's manner, but that the personal influence of Titian followed him throughout his life. Certainly, bringing the eager, reverent yet stubbornly individual young Greek into intimate association with the aged Titian makes a dramatic contrast, and also provides opportunity for recounting the brief, restrained romance between El Greco and Titian's pupil, Irene de Spelmbourg. The chief reason for the obscurity that surrounds El Greco's life is that for three centuries his memory was neglected and many valuable records were lost. In spite of faithful research in recent times, "so much remains unknown that, to give body to El Greco's spirit, and to give a vital picture of the man, not only must the life be worked into the epoch, but broad gaps in evidence must be spanned with inference and interpretation."

The author has done this in a way to give continuity to the tale and consistency to the presentation of El Greco's character. She pictures him as a grave, sensitive youth in a Cretan monastery. Domenico, an otocopolous, he was called, his last name meaning "the bird begot of God." At 16 he was painting icons under the monks, but already defying the rigid traditions of Byzantine art. A rebel, he fled to Venice, then at the pitch of her jeweled beauty. He painted nine years under Bassano, then again quarreled with his instruction, not out of bad temper but in dread of becoming as commonplace as his master. This time he fled to Titian and painted there until he was twenty-two, when he was threatened to rival his greatest of masters in art or in love. He never knew. Then came a few years in Rome, some fame, another quarrel, and Spain. There he lived his remaining 37 years and did his great work; and there, too, his life was a succession of quarrels.

The quarrels are common knowledge and in the past received undue attention, but Mrs. Hersch makes us perceive that they arose not from a contentious disposition in the man, but from his determination to maintain his convictions about art against popular opinion and the dictates of his purchasers. Then, too, an artist in those days always had to fight for his pay.

With the story of El Greco goes the story of Spain in the grip of the Inquisition; of Toledo, most fanatic of all Spanish cities; the story of gentle Gerónimo, who loved El Greco and spent his life with him. The thin, taut lad with long, pale, eager features, russet hair and frail hands becomes the arrogant, richly dressed cavalier, becomes the white-bearded grand sire, harassed by debt and unable to paint. But that did not last long. . . . Through this emotional, finely pitched tale of human aspirations and conflicts runs the account of the great paintings of El Greco—"The Assumption," "The Descent into Limbo," "The Inquisitor-General," "The Baptism" and "The Resurrection." El Greco consciously remembered no rules, he revolted against rigidity, he was determined to express Spain as a foreigner alone could express her. Mrs. Hersch has made all this clear. She has done a hard task well.

In the Soviet Service

An Expert in the Service of the Soviet, by M. J. Larsons. Translation by Dr. Angelo S. Hager. London: Ernest Benn, 1928, 6s. net.

MR. LARSON worked officially in Russia and abroad for the Soviet authorities of and on from 1918 to 1925. He does not give his particular nationality, but he was classed as a "foreigner" by the Government, being a citizen of the United States formerly belonging to Russia. He is a financial expert, and, as such, filled numerous posts. At the outbreak of the war he was manager of the Petersburg branch of an important Russo-British joint stock company possessing mines in the Ural Mountains.

After various vicissitudes, including office under the Kerensky régime, Mr. Larsons' concern was taken over by a deputation of workmen, but when a general strike of all the banking officials followed, he was utilized to organize the conference which was held to resolve the question of the control of state and private banks.

After this, he was employed in many ways to deal with financial, commercial and kindred matters, in Russia itself, in Germany, France and Great Britain. He was employed, disarmed, suspected and under close surveillance by turns; even his official journeys were often hindered purposely and he was unable to do what he set out to do.

"No energetic or creative work could be done," he writes, "because of the dreadful political oppression which has been created by the Soviet Government. The most elementary political rights and liberties to the land," says the author.

Although Mr. Larsons left Russia

lessers artists. In fact, it is a commonplace that the greater the artist the more he welcomes criticism. Nor does he complain if it seems to him unfair, or even not in accordance with facts.

Is there a matter of fact in criticism? We once remarked to a colleague that after all the judgments which we were all so pontifically sending forth were only matters of opinion. The colleague looked at us from a great distance, to be a statement, I consider it to be a statement of fact. There spoke the true critic.

What Shaw said of the profits of playwrighting is true also of novel writing. As Doubleday Doran's Galey Slave points out, nothing helps a young man with a wanderlust so much as publishers' royalties. Graham Greene, author of "The Man Within," has found it so. He has just sailed for England on a cruise to the Near East. He plans to visit Athens, Troy, Delos and the ruins of Knossos in Crete.

Still, we know a critic who has just sailed on a round-the-world tour that will occupy two years. It is true that he has written a play.

A Poet of Love and Beauty

The Collected Poems of Gerald Gould, by Gerald Gould. New York: Payson & Clarke, \$2.

GERALD GOULD has never lost the concentrated idealism of youth, which thinks the world well lost for love and finds in the deep emotions of the personal experience of love a key to beautiful mysteries. The reader of the magnificent, poignant and subtle poem, "The Journey," will rightly recognize in Mr. Gould a poet of the emotions of love such as English readers have not heard of for a long time. Certainly Robert Bridges' "The Waste Land" and John Masefield's "Lullaby" and "Down," with all their qualities, do not come between Mr. Gould's importance and the comparable importance of Francis Thompson and Robert Rossetti. The modern attitude of Mr. Gould's poems are nevertheless both his own and a reflection of our present-day world.

In spite of the expression of a good deal of pessimism, Mr. Gould's poetry is also a record of attainment and of knowledge. This often seems to accompany mature development.

Inclined to a slight orotundity of phrase, Mr. Gould came, by long and devoted apprenticeship to the Muse, to the heights of great simplicity. But simplicity is not the only route to beauty and in his richer moments, when he has a mastery over his medium which occasionally eludes him, Mr. Gould pours out a largesse of the pure gold which ought to be greeted with a shout of joy today. When this wealth of beauty is most abundant, as in "The Mountain-East" and the grandest moments of "The Journey," his rare ability in handling difficult material is most impressive. This is especially so with the irregular ode, where, after studying Thompson and Coventry Patmore with care, he seems to have made out of the form an exquisite instrument for his own purposes. Admirable, too, is the handling of the less ambitious meters of the dramatic lyrics which he entitles "Monogram," and which record episodes, or rather histories, of unhappy marriages, entering with subtlety and sympathy into the thought of the characters. The sonnets, which significantly recall Rossetti at times, at their best have had few equals written by other

poets this century. The one opening: Your beauty comes with banners, and the town . . . on page 243, or the following, show how gracefully he can write a sonnet: Two stars there are that with an equal flame, illuminate the distant air, and trace, indifferent legends on the heavenly face of evening, as the altering evenings came. To haunt and hurt my childhood I would blame, the hours that checked my stars, and mourn the night, one leads the other. Of those strange wanderers in the vast of space, that night by night were different, and the same. A child no longer, I must watch them still, and still they journey through the night—symbol of a thousand creeds. Since both are subject to an alien will! Each asks not each the doom that both fulfill! But the star summons and the star succeeds.

Reading poems of this quality one is impressed by the fact that the challenge to futurity implied in a volume of "collected" works comes from Mr. Gould with more fitness than it has come from too many poets of the present generation. R. L. M.

People's Progress

A History of the American Nation, by Willis Mason West. New York: The Ronald Press, \$4.

AN AMERICAN writer, whose history of one of the great European powers was recently published, said in his preface that, for him and for the readers he had in mind, it is only the few who have attained fame, and not the "numb many" with their elementary needs and emotional reactions, who are significant in a nation's life. The author of this latest "History of the American Nation" has, on the contrary, taken directly the reverse point of view, for he has essayed to write: "The real story of the real America. The romance of the plain people who built a new nation in a new world upon new ideals of liberty; the epic of a mighty state arising out of the primeval forest and prairie. Here is the record not of battlefields but of victories of the frontier farm, the town meeting where self-government struck deep its roots, the schoolhouse which opened the door of opportunity to all alike, the laboratory of the scientist, the office of the captain of commerce and industry. It is a story of proud achievement."

At times, Professor West has attained this ideal; at others, he has fallen short of it. Perhaps he is not altogether to blame for the uneven quality of his work. There is "romance," there are "epic" periods in American history—and there are other eras which might be summarized by a statistical table or two. The record of the conquest of New England from a nature which seemed inexorably harsh and almost consciously hostile to Pilgrims and Puritans is filled with intensely dramatic episodes and situations. In no area (at least in none of equal

size) were the efforts of the pioneers more heroic, nor the results more satisfying. And all these elements combine to make New England's story one of the never palls. Professor West has captured much of the romance of this historical drama, and has written of it in what are far and away the best sections of his book.

He has made one statement, however, which will surprise the majority of his readers, especially those who have read Beard's "Rise of American Civilization," or the more recent "Commonwealth History of Massachusetts," which is appearing under the editorship of Albert Bushnell Hart. Writing of the Puritans who migrated in such large numbers during the years 1630-1640, he says: "The great body of free immigrants had been shopkeepers, artisans and small farmers in England. They were plain, uneducated men who followed a trusted minister or an honored neighbor of the gentry class." Until more satisfactory proof is adduced, we shall continue to think of such a description as being applicable to the Pilgrim settlers of Plymouth Colony, rather than to the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay.

Military affairs receive a minimum of attention in this book, and it is refreshing to read history without being dragged through the campaigns of all the wars. One might wish that Professor West had freed himself completely from all the repudiated myths which took hold upon popular imagination during the World War.

There is a record of political and economic achievement, with almost no mention of spiritual progress. There is some space devoted to education, but religion and art seem to be sedulously avoided. As a result, the story seems rather one-sided at times, for no work of this nature can claim to be truly comprehensive which fails to give due attention to that part of civilization which is more significant than either constitutional developments or the accumulation of vast resources.

The author seems to believe that the future of the nation lies in the hands of its business men, and after mentioning the evidences of the dawn of a new ethical code in the commercial world, he asks: "May not beneficent forces in business . . . eventually make the business rulers of our civilization into leaders fit to lead?" To which we can only reply, "It all depends upon your interpretation of 'beneficent forces!'"

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Dumas the Prodigious

The Incredible Marquis: Alexandre Dumas, by Herbert B. Harcourt. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, \$5.

THE life of Alexandre Dumas extended from 1802 to 1870. Within this period came the downfall of Napoleon, the rise and fall of the restored Bourbons, the brief reign of Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, and the coup d'état and Empire of Napoleon III. Coincident with these historic events occurred the revolution in letters that supplanted classicism with romanticism in the French theater and made, for a while, the reading of romantic fiction an engrossing pursuit of the entire Nation. The plays of Dumas (in various collaborations) had stirred Paris before he set his pen to historical fiction, and are now part of theatrical history. The novels that followed are still a living part of literature.

"The effect of these romances upon Paris," writes Mr. Gorman, "was prodigious. Men met in the streets and discussed the adventures of d'Artagnan. Villameessant awakened his wife in the middle of the night to tell her that Edmond Dantes had escaped from the Chateau d'If. Balzac admitted to Mme. Hanska that he had passed the entire day reading 'Les Trois Mousquetaires.' Theophile Gautier has written about the excitement that maintained in the city as installment after installment of the romances appeared. . . . Dumas was the uncrowned King of Paris. Attacks might shake him, but he did not fall from his throne. He would lose his scepter only to find the inconsistent populace shifted and turned to other idols." But that was to happen. There would be vivid years of popularity in between; but eventually an impoverished man, reading his own novels and finding them good, would nevertheless need the reassuring opinion of his son that "the pillar is well built and the foundations will stand."

Happily for the purposes of a biographer, Dumas wrote much about himself—"Mes Mémoires," "Impressions de Voyage" and a long series of journalistic contributions that were largely autobiographical. Much also has been written about him; much of incidental mention could be discovered in the memoirs and journals of his contemporaries and in the files of old magazines and newspapers.

To mirror Dumas, a biographer must mirror also the political and social history of France from 1800 to 1870. That the witnesses are not always in agreement is admitted; but one may reasonably believe that Mr. Gorman, sedulously checking up, has put on paper as truthful a delineation of Dumas as could well be arrived at. For about the first half of the book Dumas himself long ago supplied the material that enables his present biographer to present details which would otherwise be suspect as imagined to give artistic verisimilitude. Such a biography is necessarily a mosaic of countless pieces; one might say, in this case, a "movie mosaic," for Dumas goes visibly to the eye of imagination through the pages of this book—a prodigious worker in his field of letters, an equally prodigious spender in what, to use an ordinary phrase that seems absurdly inaccurate when applied to Dumas, may be called his private life; in the revolutionary politics of his period sometimes also a prodigious buffoon; in short, wherever he touched contemporary life, after he had made his start in Paris, a prodigious person.

"Clothed in his pantaloons & pined, and shirt-sleeves," writes Mr. Gorman, describing the prodigious person at work, "his arms bared to the shoulder and his collar unfastened, he started to work at 7 o'clock in the morning and continued until night, when his son came to dine with him. Sometimes his lunch remained untouched on the little table by his side where the servant had placed it. He had forgotten to eat. . . . There were constant interruptions, but they did not halt the steady progress of the novels. The author would stretch a bare arm in greeting to the unexpected visitor and continue to write with the other hand. Guests in the ante-chambers would hear him roaring with laughter at the remarks of his own characters. The industrious Maquet was forever rushing in and out, bringing material dredged from the Bibliothèque or hurrying away for more. . . . It was not a question of one romance, but of several at a time, sometimes five. . . . the work never faltered. It proceeded miraculously and each day the eager publisher opened his newspapers to find new instalments."

Mr. Gorman has caught the spirit of this prodigality, and maintains it exuberantly through the 450-odd pages of a noteworthy biography.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Napoleon: The Final Phase

Napoleon and His Family: The Story of the Corsican Clan (Moscow-St. Helena, 1812-21), by Walter Geer. New York: Brentano's.

PATIENTLY, painstakingly, with an evident love of his task, Mr. Geer, in his third book on the subject, continues his delineations of the characters of the Bonaparte family, and shows how they themselves drew tight the web that dragged the great Corsican from his throne to the Island of Saint Helena.

This is the last volume included in Mr. Geer's plan, and in many respects it is, as it should be, the best. Possibly the interest is greater than in the preceding volumes—"Corsica-Madrid" and "Madrid-Moscow"—because we are seeing a greater tragedy. We are seeing a giant among men striving against what he believes is destiny, and realizing the futility of his struggle even when it seems that the moment that he is going to win against all odds. It is an awe-inspiring sight, and one that seems even greater because of the restraint, almost repression, shown in his presentation. Always Mr. Geer holds himself in check. In telling his story he uses no flowery rhetoric, no bursts of rhapsody, but makes a plain statement of fact. And it suffices. The poignancy of the story gains rather than loses by the documentation that supports each important statement.

Few histories of men have gripped and held the imagination so closely as has the life story of Napoleon. Hundreds of times it has been told, sometimes superbly, sometimes poorly, often only moderately well. But no matter how often it is told, mankind appears always willing, even eager, to hear it again.

Somber Picturings
Therefore, there is an unmistakable place for this trilogy by Walter Geer, a threefold reason for the books. First, because anything authentic about Napoleon is always welcome; second, because the facts this author has assembled for his narrative seem incontrovertible; third, because of the simplicity and power with which the books are written, two qualities that insure their careful and enjoyable reading. Mr. Geer works on a vast canvas, with scores of famous figures passing and repassing one another, but he does not forget the small, important detail that gives life to a scene.

In this, the final installment, the author dips his brush in a somber pigment that has been used before and the result is a dark intensity. As always, the emphasis is on the clan spirit of the chieftain, the lack of this clan spirit of loyalty and co-operation in those he trusted and cherished.

Napoleon's aim throughout the Consulate and the Empire was to build up first the fortune of France, and next that of his family. Some writers have held that this placed this family before France. Certainly he seems always to have had his family in mind, no matter how often he may have been disappointed in them. Time and time again as the web of his destiny wrapped itself tighter and tighter about him, he turned to this brother or that sister, hoping against experience and knowledge that in his family he would find the sympathy and support he needed.

And, with one exception, none of his brothers and sisters deserved the confidence of Napoleon. The exception was his sister Pauline, who, gay and irresponsible in her personal conduct, was always loyal to her Emperor-brother, her love reaching out to him in his banishment, trying to protect him to the end. All the other brothers and sisters betrayed the trust Napoleon placed in them, sacrificed his interests and those of France for their own.

The Sojourn on Elba
It is almost with relief that the reader turns to the story of the first

abdication, the journey to Elba and the life of the Eagle in his cage.

Unfortunately the plan of Mr. Geer's book does not permit his giving as complete a picture of Napoleon's sojourn on the Island of Elba as we should like. It is pleasant to think that there, for a time, the Storm King lived in comparative peace. We get only one or two glimpses of him, bent upon administering his little kingdom, building roads, paving streets, planting trees and providing water for the little city. He put soldiers of the Old Guard to work, and spent hours at a time in their quarters, tasting their soup, eating their bread and talking with them.

Of the famous Hundred Days that followed Napoleon's return from Elba Mr. Geer does little more than skim the surface, but he manages even with this to give us an unforgettable look into the tremendous drama, tragedy and comedy packed into that brief period of French history.

His account of the Hundred Days also gives Mr. Geer an opportunity to show himself a true historian. During the brief time that Joseph showed, for the first and only time, a real devotion to Napoleon.

And then Waterloo—"the enigma

of Waterloo," Mr. Geer calls it, and explains Napoleon's failure at Waterloo by Napoleon's own lack of confidence. At Waterloo he still had the strength to stand a long and arduous campaign, and his mind was as powerful and active as ever, but he had lost faith in himself. "Il n'osa plus risquer tout pour tout sauver!"

So there follows the long drawn out tragedy of Saint Helena. Mr. Geer goes out of his way a little in this part of his narrative to attempt to settle some of the minor malicious legends that have grown up around the memory of the Corsican. One thing he emphasizes, however, which is of great interest. It has been said repeatedly by other writers and students that Napoleon was a man of no religious belief. Mr. Geer shows him devout, a man with a pronounced horror of atheism.

No one can read or write of Napoleon without bias, or so it seems. The man's personality was so strong that even now, more than 100 years since he left St. Helena, it breaks all barriers. It is therefore to be expected that Mr. Geer, who has devoted so many years to loving study of the Corsican and his career, should view with a lenient eye some of Napoleon's weaknesses and faults. Yet there is evident all through the three thick volumes, and especially in the last, a conscious effort to be fair to all, to give to the reader a well balanced as well as a vivid picture of Napoleon and his clan.

America in the World War

As They Saw Us, edited by George Sylvester Viereck. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran.

THE subtitle—"Foch, Ludendorff and other leaders write our war history"—indicates briefly who saw us and under what circumstances. The "us" refers to Americans.

"It was the good fortune of the present writer," says Mr. Viereck in the preface, "to obtain the first parallel account of one of the great battles of the war from Marshal Joffre. Subsequently, at my suggestion, General Ludendorff and Marshal Foch analyzed the Second Battle of the Marne. Marshal Petain and Crown Prince Rupprecht treated the historic siege of Verdun in a similar manner at my request."

"The story of American participation in the World War remained to be told. I succeeded in procuring the cooperation of the leaders on both sides of the battle front. The result of this labor is this book. The present volume discusses from the German and French point of view those great battles of the World War in which America is most deeply concerned, the battles in which our own troops fought on the soil of France."

Evidently this is a book whose value must depend upon the seriousness with which everybody concerned has taken his part in it. Anything short of the utmost seriousness and responsibility would result in merely "another war book." As one turns the pages one is impressed by the care with which the idea has been carried out and the sincerity with which these active participants in the World War have collaborated. The contributors are Marshal Foch, General Ludendorff, Generals Savatter, Hellé and Berdoulat, of the French Army, and Generals Reinhardt, von Ledeberg, and von Gallwitz, of the German Army. It is, moreover, a thoroughly indexed book, the notes and indexes having been prepared by A. Paul Maerker-Branden, to whom much credit is due for the performance of what must have been no slight task. Mr. Maerker-Branden has provided general notes of additional information about the engagements mentioned; a general index for the volume as a whole; an Index According to Authors which makes it possible to locate at once the statements and opinions of each contributor; a geographical index; an index of army units; and an index of dates. Future historians or present students may well bless him. The

present reader lists these indexes with profound respect—they indicate in brief space the area and character of the book.

Let it not be thought from this evidence of scholarly thoroughness that "As They Saw Us" is heavy reading. The book will hardly become popular in the best-selling manner. But one need not be a very deep-dyed student to find continuous interest in these carefully considered essays by French and German commanders, here reviewing engagements in which they took part and setting down their opinion of the part taken by the enemy forces.

As the editor says: "The freedom of expression granted to each contributor was unlimited. Nevertheless, no echo of the old rancor remains in this recital, except here and there, in verbatim reproduction of army orders issued when the caution was boiling. . . . The possibility of such a symposium, couched in terms of mutual respect, hardly ten years after the war, is in itself a testimonial to the power of civilization. . . . Universal brotherhood may be a distant vision, but the complete domination of the men who fought the war suggests that, after all, progress is not an illusion."



Illustration from "Rusty Pete," by Nina Nicol, for Children of 8 to 10 (Macmillan).

The Human Washington

George Washington, by Shelby Little. New York: Milten, Balch, \$5.

AT FIRST glance, it would almost seem as if another Life of Washington were a work of supererogation. One need only recall, however, that few men have had such biographical misfortune as he, to realize that this is not the case. Some of the earlier works, which purported to tell the life story of the first President, were, as someone has remarked, little more than "sounding epics" in two to five volumes, panegyrics more distinguished by their adherence to cold facts. But they were all we had until quite recently; then the "moderns" took a hand in the game, with rather startling effect. Some of these latter-day biographers are not able to offer even their intentions in behalf of their productions. Nor do they desire to do so, since their aim has been idol-shattering, or to put it in their own inelegant phrase, to "de-bunk" history. The result is that they have erred as grievously, if in different fashion, as the panegyricists of a century or so ago. From the coldly impersonal point of view of historical reliability, there may not be so much choice between Parnassus, Weems and Rupert Hughes after all.

Mr. Little has tried to be an unprejudiced and impartial observer, and after eight years of study of the original documents, he has sought to write neither eulogies nor innuendoes. On the whole, he has done an excellent piece of work, all the more significant because of his effort to avoid the mistakes of both predecessors and contemporaries. It is an intensely human Washington one meets in the pages of this book, from the time he first appears, a lad of 16, tall, with "hands and feet so large they seem always in his way," poor and yet proud, shy and lonely, one feels drawn to him. At times, perhaps, there are too many details, too many excerpts from those amusingly mis-pig letters

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Farmers as Distributors

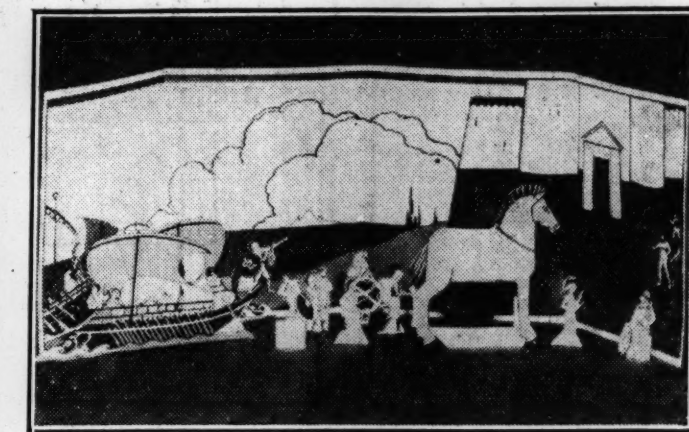
Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products, by Newell H. Comish. New York: Appleton, \$3.50.

THE farm co-operative movement, nurtured sporadically through more than half a century by efforts of the American farmer to become a factor in his own industry, has finally borne a rich harvest. A half-billion-dollar Federal Farm Board now takes over official sponsorship of the movement that was so long the promotion of radicals and anathema to business.

This study of co-operative marketing, in the light of its history and its economic problems, is peculiarly timely. It is an appropriate product of the pen of a professor of economics at a state college. For the farmers' co-operative movement owes an immense debt to the professors at the agricultural colleges, who have been its soundest guides and counselors in its most trying days, when it has suffered at times as much from the optimism of some of its promoters as from the determined

resistance of economic forces it has sought to replace or modify.

It has been the professor of economics—more lately called professor of marketing, or professor of co-operation—at the state college, who has gone out to the Grange hall or the farmers' picnic ground to bring a cold, analytical statement of the problem and the possible remedy through organization. The professor has not always been a popular figure at farmers' meetings. Too often he has been placed in the uncomfortable position of having to throw the cold water of facts and figures on the roseate prospects held out by less responsible farm leaders. But the farm co-operatives that have followed the less spectacular proposals of the economics professor have not been the ones that experienced the spectacular failures which through several decades did more than all the opposition of tradesmen to discredit the farmers' co-operative movement. Gradually, as the professor trained students who went out as farmers and farm leaders, county agricultural agents and managers of producers' packing and marketing associations, more businesslike views of the



A Set-Up From One of the Playbooks by Susan Meriwether (Harpers). Ramsay MacDonald is Said to Have Found Them "So Interesting That I Want to Play With Them Myself."

Of and For Children

A Map of Children Everywhere, by Ruth Hamblidge. New York: John Day, \$2.50.
Map of the Eastern United States, designed by Ramsay MacDonald. New York: Harper, \$2.50.

CHILDREN of the world in native costume, engaged in national sports and pastimes, disport themselves over the four con-

tinents, and a few islands. In this new, gay color map of children everywhere, Animals take their natural place in this imaginative children's world.

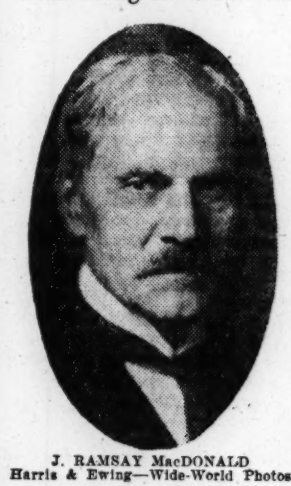
Against the deep, restless blue of all the oceans, the easily traced lines of South America and Africa (our favorite drawing subjects at a certain age) and the more intricately fascinating contours of North America, Europe and Asia, are painted in thick sea-green strokes. The lands of greenish yellow set off admirably the multicolored pageant of races and attire.

Informative in a delightful way and decorative as well, a charming hanging for the nursery wall. (If it weren't for that seventh birthday, we'd like it for our own.)
For children of all ages, as most really good children's things are, is the color map of the eastern United States, that bit of America so rich in historical memory. The aromatic days of clipper ships, the toy beginning of steam railways, scenes of early settlement and Revolutionary battle, of trekking westward, of the glamorous Old South—all these and many others are pictured with a truthful, playful and often humorous touch.

What if at first view the detail seems a little crowded? The amusement and reminder of the past gives it well worth the research.
The map is bordered by a series of picture-squares of famous men, historical settings and events.
Griswold Tynge has done this sort of thing before. He does it well.
M. L.

The Book That Inspired J. RAMSAY MacDONALD

HARRY HANSEN, NEW YORK WORLD reviewer, quoting H. H. Tiltman's new Life of J. Ramsay MacDonald, credits "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" with being the book which made the British Labor Party possible.



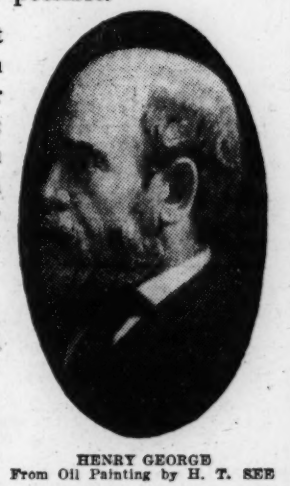
J. RAMSAY MacDONALD
Harris & Ewing—Wide-World Photos

The author points to the great influence that book has had upon the political opinions and career of Mr. MacDonald, and says: "Henry George's book had a more dramatic effect upon British political thought than any other work published during the last century."

For beauty of style, elevation of spirit, and weight of argument, it is one of the great books written in my lifetime.
—Newton D. Baker

I find it very difficult to disagree with the principles of Henry George.
—Louis D. Brandeis

This book has taken its place among the classics, been translated into almost every language, and John Dewey says that no one ignorant of its contents can truly be said to be educated.
—Editorial N. Y. Evening World



HENRY GEORGE
From Oil Painting by E. T. See

PROGRESS and POVERTY

By Henry George (Unabridged)

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THE ANSWER IS IN THIS BOOK

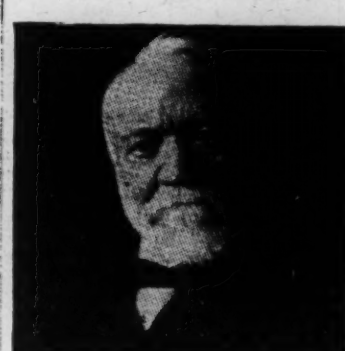
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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Tseh Tsen Yuen—In the Walled City of Soochow

By KATE KERBY

IN THE old walled city of Soochow, "The Beautiful," sometimes called the Venice of China, there is a famous garden, the Tseh Tsen Yuen—"Garden of the Unsuccessful Politician." The name cut deeply in the stone arch over the entrance about 500 years ago is still quite legible, and the garden, though somewhat smaller than at first, and from which much of the old glory has departed, is even now a charming retreat for the leisured tourist. It is located just within a corner of the old north-east wall.

The history of the garden is interesting. It was acquired and laid out by Wong Wei Yui, a statesman and scholar of high integrity who held a government office during the Ming Dynasty. He modestly styled himself an unsuccessful politician because he found he was unable to correct many corrupt practices of the time, so he decided to resign and build for himself a garden which should be the "Most beautiful in the world and a memorial to his failure in politics." To this he devoted the remaining 20 years of his life.

The large tract of waste land selected was really a low, swampy morass; this he partially drained, leaving many beautiful irregular ponds connected by narrow, clear-running streams crossed by tiny bridges. Trees of many varieties were set out; the sacred bamboo, symbolic of the upright life; the sturdy pine for strength and longevity; the cypress and draydrum; the plantain, which resembles our century plant but bears a fruit much like the banana, and is a staple article of food in southern China.

Wild Birds in the Orchard

An orchard of fruit trees, peaches, plums and apricots, occupied a southern slope. The Birds' Paradise was a sunny, quiet sanctuary planted with a great many Pyrus trees (a kind of small apple) where the owner came in the misty pink blossoming time of early spring, and later to watch from a secluded spot the myriads of radiantly beautiful wild birds nesting and singing through the happy summer.

An orange grove received especial care as the fruit from a few choice trees was always reserved for the "Beloved Emperor." These were not gathered until the first frost had gently touched them when they held a more luscious sweetness than the merely ripe ones, the owner himself guarding them for days in the nearby Tai song Ting—"Bower for awaiting the Frost." This practice had long been popular with Chinese scholars, for several poets have written verses on the custom.

Flowering shrubs and old-fashioned sweet smelling flowers were coaxed from every bit of soil available; the violet peony, cinnamon, and countless roses of many hues. The Rosy Walk was a long, narrow, winding lane bordered on each side with a bamboo trellis covered with a climbing variety; this rambled off to the Peach Tree Banks of the Siao Tsong (long pond), one of the rarely beautiful spots, and further on to the Garden of the Gems, the exquisite plum blossoms.

Gently the spring breeze descends upon the tall trees laden with gem-like blossoms! Serenely shines the queenly moon as if hung on a hook of coral!

Many artistic arbors were erected, some hiding in secluded corners, others rising boldly on hillocks near the water, each planned for some special time or mood. Here was the Dreamy Tower, where the owner in later life spent much time; "Leaning on the railings and watching the sunset on the grassy mounds I forgot all about careers and fame; the days and months pass away unnoticed; I suddenly wonder where the Capital is!"

The "Bower of Fragrance," where tea was often served, a dainty shelter nestled cozily in a mass of riotous blooms. The "Rustic Villa," several connecting thatched buildings set in spacious grounds with tall trees, was the family residence, very homelike and attractive.

The owner's favorite bower occupied a choice spot on the river bank near a bridge, well shaded. The Bower of Nature for nature study, and another erected in the long pond, where on moonlight nights friends were entertained by the sound of the water lapping against the sides and the voices of boys singing as they rowed around the bends of the stream.

Other alluring haunts were "The Place for Listening to the Sighing Pines," a group of tall wind-driven trees on a hill; "The Willow Cove," a corner of the curving pond sheltered by soft, green, feathery branches in early spring; the "Yuen Tai" (elevation for remote thought), a huge rock jutting out high above the water; here one sought inspiration.

When I ascend a high elevation my thoughts and eyes are filled with freshness!

The white clouds glide over the water! There were also "The Fishing Rock"; "The Little Flying Rainbow Bridge," where sometimes the cloud formations showed the "Green Dragon" reflected in the water below; "The Lotus Pond," where the queen of the lilies bloomed later than most of the other flowers has no rival to detract from her beauty.

A mountain stream gurgled through "The Bamboo Grove" down to a rock fish pond below; soft mosses and sweet flowers mingled to cover up the rough edges and fill the grove with fragrance.

There is much that is imaginative in Chinese landscape gardening. The idea of contrast is often used to illustrate the path of the human life; just beyond the hard and painful uphill climb may be found the peace and gentleness so desired by the Chinese scholar. The decorative carved or perforated rock in ornamental schemes is freely used, and many charming ideas of size and distance are achieved in unexpected ways; for instance, near a bower with overhanging roof a tall grotesque rock had been placed and a straggly shrub and wild trailing vine planted on top; this in imagination easily becomes a rugged verdure-clad cliff!

For centuries after the garden was completed came the poets, painters, philosophers and statesmen to commune and to rest from their labors by fishing in the ponds, or reclining under the stately trees and seeking inspiration from the beauty of the surroundings.

(The Tseh Tsen Yuen has been immortalized by Wen Chien Mu, the most famous of the four great painters of the Ming Dynasty in a series of 31 paintings, with a short native descriptive poem of each, on silk scrolls, which have recently been reproduced and collected in book form and may be seen at most of the large libraries in the United States under the title, "An Old Chinese Garden," by Kate Kerby.)

At Essen-on-Ruhr

IN THE heart of Germany's district of coal mines and metallurgical industries, a semblance of dreamland has risen: the Gruga (Grosse Ruhrländische Gartenbau Ausstellung), a horticultural show held at Essen-on-Ruhr. Thousands of visitors have daily been attracted to the grounds where gardener and architect combined to produce a thing of beauty. Effective are arrangements of massed flowers; the multicolored glow in the arena of dahlias, the fragrant rounds and rows of clustered roses in all shades or of delicately tinted begonias. A fairylike vision in the gleaming sun is the terrace with playing fountains and fallings waters. There is a quaint medieval kitchen-garden where the herbs grow that in bygone ages gave flavor to the whole roast ox and the peacock pie. Beautiful is the antique columned court of a Roman garden, and likewise the Italian villa with flat-roofed house and sub-tropical plants. Reminiscent of the south are charming pergolas.

The beauty of the display is all the more impressive for being planted in a region associated with ore, coal and steel, with red-hot furnaces and whirling engines. All in the display is not overwhelmingly grand and beyond the means of the slender purse. Many a useful hint may be gathered for laying out gardens of modest extent, and of methods for keeping the tiniest plots lovely and fruitful. A meeting of "kleingärtner," i. e., gardeners on a small scale, was recently held when many took part who had come from far, experts from England, Belgium and France, to visit the exhibition.

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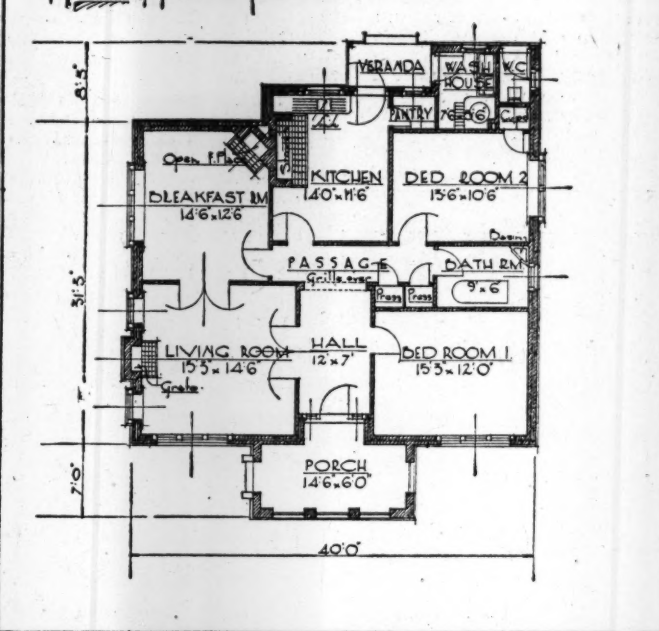
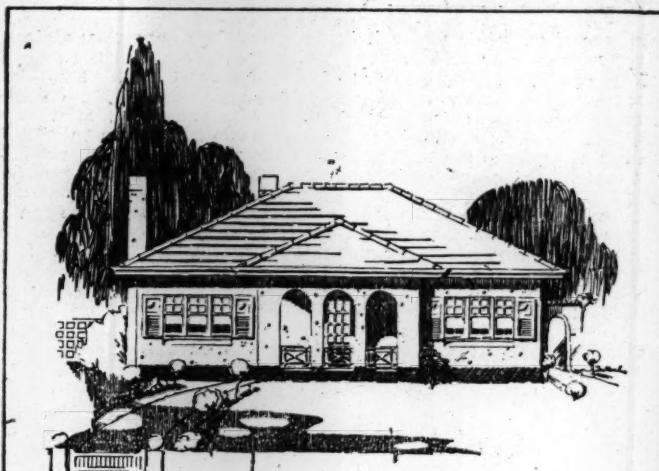
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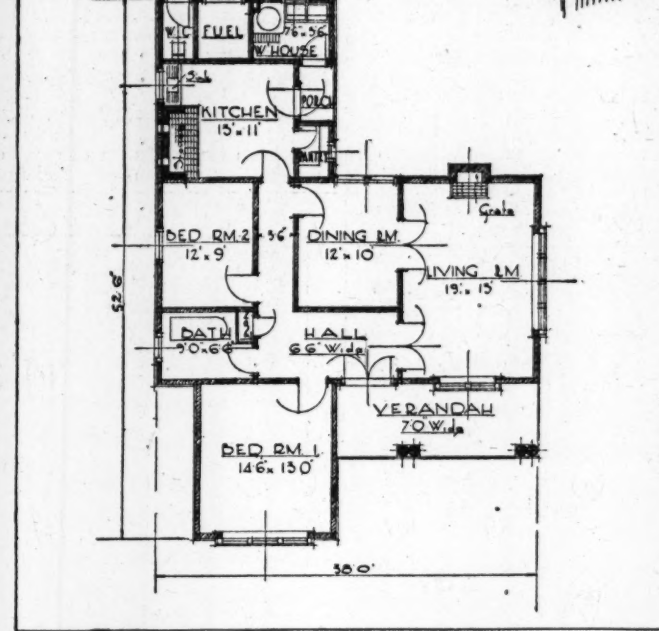
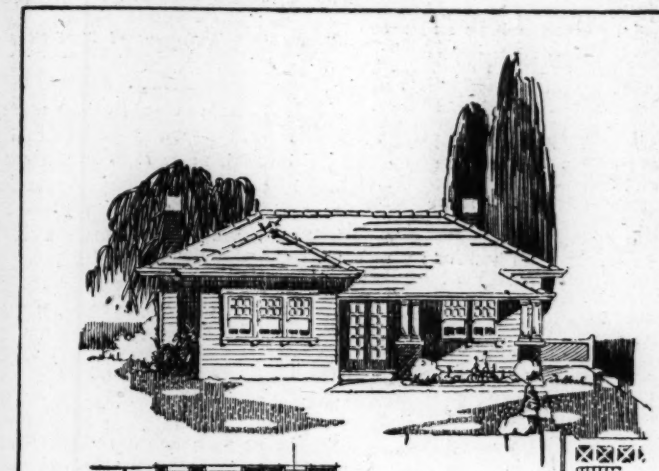
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THE SMALL HOUSE IN AUSTRALIA IS DEVELOPING RAPIDLY



Type of the Brick House (\$4500 to \$6000) Being Built in Victoria Under the State Savings Bank Plan—an Australian Organization Resembling in Some Ways the Small House Service Bureau in the United States.



Type of Timber House Being Built in Victoria, Australia, Under the State Savings Bank Plan. Small Houses of This and Other Designs Are Being Built for \$3500 to \$4500.

By W. A. SHUM

IN NO branch of building has there been so marked an advance in the decade since the war as in the small house section. This for several reasons. First, there has been a strong suburban development in sev-

eral capitals, notably Melbourne, which has now a population of just over 1,000,000. Second, war conditions created a new class of savings bank depositors. Third, there has been a decided increase in speculative building. Fourth, and probably most po-

ssible to pay for a small house with a distinctive touch. The Institute of Architects seriously debated the advisability of forming a small house bureau on the lines of the Small House Service Bureau in the United States, but definitely turned it down for the present, and a very small proportion of suburban homes is being built by first grade architects—ones, that is, costing less than \$5000 to \$6000. However, the best of our architects are now less guided by tradition than by local conditions.

The house below, of which we publish elevation and ground plan, is a fair example of this, and is as near an Australian type of small house as may be achieved. It was designed by an architect who lived for several years in the United States, Keith Cheetham, and was, therefore, conversant with the developments of domestic planning in that country.

The site was on a steep cliff, several hundred feet above sea level. The native trees were retained as far as possible and the garden limited to a small area in the immediate neighborhood of the house. The first consideration in planning the building was to minimize the work, consequently all passages and halls have been eliminated. There are no verandas, which is an unusual feature of houses in this country, but as the temperature is mild it is possible to leave the French doors open for the greater part of the year. Cross ventilation of all rooms is very important, as it enables the house to be cooled during the summer months.

The ceiling height at the upper level being only seven feet. The floor is of polished hardwood throughout and the decorations have been carried out in soft tones. The small garden at the rear of the building has been made possible by external excavations into the cliff, the cliff walls forming the outer walls of the courtyard.

Builder and Architect Meantime the speculative builder who deals in groups of houses and even in mass production is improving and varying his types—which, unlike the professional architect, he is able to advertise for sale in the newspapers and magazines—and is finding himself forced to engage the services of a qualified architect to help him in this.

Lastly comes the State Savings Bank. The commissioners of the Victorian Government Savings Bank established seven years ago a building department for the purpose of enabling returned soldiers to obtain homes with a small deposit and easy terms. Under a similar scheme, these privileges were extended to the clerk and the artisan, and the department has developed so rapidly that it now

tent, the Government Savings Bank has developed the building side of its functions and by arranging attractive terms of finance has strongly encouraged the artisan to own his own home.

There is no doubt that not only in numbers, but in design and in planning, the small house has progressed in marked degree. Brisbane, in a recent building analysis, discovered that during the 10-year period the average small house in that city has increased in "roomage" from four rooms to 5.75 rooms; municipal councils in other capitals have raised the minimum required in area of land and value of dwelling. The impression is that our small houses have become larger, and perhaps they have. But the fact is, we have learned to use our floor space to better advantage. For this we owe a little to American influence. There has been a wonderful improvement in the planning, the external appearance and the internal arrangements of the small house. We have not abolished the passage as our American friends seem to have done, but we have curtailed the long passage of colonial days and rely more on the small hall and porch than of yore. We still cut up our floor area into small rooms, but the idea of the spacious living room, the dining nook and the kitchen angle is growing in favor.

The building of small houses is in the hands of three definite agencies—the registered architect, the savings bank and the speculative builder, in reverse order as regards numbers. The architect designs for the person who is sufficiently well off to be able to pay for a small house with a distinctive touch. The Institute of Architects seriously debated the advisability of forming a small house bureau on the lines of the Small House Service Bureau in the United States, but definitely turned it down for the present, and a very small proportion of suburban homes is being built by first grade architects—ones, that is, costing less than \$5000 to \$6000. However, the best of our architects are now less guided by tradition than by local conditions.

employs the services of a chief architect (G. B. Leith) and a large staff of architects, valuers and inspectors. The specifications are of a high standard and the type of house has steadily advanced. There is now a choice of some 50 types, ranging, in price, from \$4500 to \$6000, and an equal variety in timber and hardwood ranging from \$3500 to \$4500. Under these schemes, about 12,000 homes have been erected in the suburbs of Melbourne since their inception seven years ago. We reproduce one example each of a typical timber and brick residence with their floor plans.

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W. G. M. JACOB & CO., LTD., BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. Every member must have been to prison or Borstal Reformatory.
2. Through the efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation which is producing films of authentic farm scenes.
3. WEAF.
4. Gollies.
5. A Polish soldier and adventurer who aided the colonists in the American Revolution.

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THE GARDEN PATH
The aster flower is falling. The hazel's gold is palling. Yet overhead more near The eternal stars appear.—John Greenleaf Whittier.
FROM about the first of October until the first of January the real garden lover is much interested in the indoor window garden. In order to have continuous blooms from December to Easter, pottings of the bulbs should be made at intervals of a week or 10 days.
The four-inch pots are used for single bulbs; three or more bulbs require the eight-inch pots.
The largest-sized bulbs are the best to buy for the winter garden. The soil should be good garden soil

Regaling Lily Bulbs
BEGALING SIZE
Prices 25c Each
5 for \$1.00 Postpaid
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SHAWNEE GARDENS
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Care of Gladiolus After Blooming

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Garden City, L. I.

IF ONE wishes to have gladiolus that are just a little larger and finer each year, the best of care should be taken of the bulbs after the blooming season is over. Most gladiolus bulbs are allowed to remain in the ground undisturbed until time for frost, when they are taken up and away for the winter. This allows any number of tiny bulbets or corns to form which naturally take their nourishment from the parent bulbs. These bulbets are usually discarded either in the fall or when the planting season comes, for they seldom bloom the first year. Most bulbs divide into several large bulbs and these are the ones which should be given the most care, for these will give the blooming plants for the next year.

If the gladiolus are planted in a space given wholly to them they need not be disturbed to any great extent. After the seed spikes have all been taken off simply loosen the soil around the bulbs by pulling the tops until the plant looks as if it were being uprooted. The loosened soil should show cracks in all directions but the pulling should not be too vigorous as you do not wish to bruise the bulbs. Even if the bulbs begin to appear above the top of the soil no harm can be done. What one is aiming to do is to loosen all of the bulbets from the larger bulbs so that they will be forced to take their nourishment from the surrounding soil and not from the parent. This makes the bulbets much sturdier and many have been known to produce large blooming plants the first year.

A good fertilizer or some fresh rich soil should be placed around the plants and they should be watered well. When the tops begin to turn yellow as they do in the autumn they should be cut back to within several inches of the ground. Over the top of these should be placed a heavy coat of grass cuttings. This helps to keep the soil moist and cool and adding to the store of food in the bulbs instead of any growth above the ground after the blooming season.

The gladiolus which have been planted in the garden with other flowers, it is best to uproot entirely and put in a shady place where the soil is rich. Rich soil is more necessary for this season than for the blooming season as the rain and sunshine are helping the growth above the top of the ground. Any number may be planted together as in a hill or trench if the soil is rich. This takes little work as the bulbs can be uprooted with slight effort and practically no digging. Pull them from the top and in this way the bulbets are loosened and remain in the garden. These should be pegged so that you will not lose trace of them.

This treatment can be applied any time after the blooming season and even up to the middle of October unless there has been frost or freezing weather. Gladiolus treated in this way have been a great joy to the writer. One who saw them was heard to remark that they looked more like orchids than gladiolus as some of the single blooms were as large as a saucer. Many spikes had as many as 20 flowers and some of the finer ones had as many as four spikes from one plant. A florist who saw them assured the grower that the bulbs must be at least 12 years old as the older bulbs made the finest growth. None of the bulbs were over three years old and some were blooming for the first time. The small amount of work which it takes to care for the bulbs in this way is well rewarded.

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Colloidal Phosphate
"The World's Finest"
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100 lb bags \$3.50. Ton lots \$35.00
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BATCHELDER PAVERS
WELBY H. HUDSON, ARCHITECT



WELBY H. HUDSON, ARCHITECT

OUR GREAT GRANDCHILDREN should share our pleasure in such a tile installation as the one shown above. Time cannot fade its colors nor wear them away. Time only enhances its beauty and mellows its tones to the quality of an oriental rug;—the more beautiful, the greater its age. There is a feeling of stability and permanence in fine tile work. Batchelder Pavers are high fired, semi-vitreous, in colors ranging from "Velvet Black" to "Oyster White," through the reds, browns, greys and blue green. There are subtle variations of color throughout each range. Glazed units may be added for greater enrichment and contrast.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Ancient Quilts in Modern Light

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO COLLECTOR of the ancient arts of quilting, weaving, and block printing, an exhibition of antique quilts and coverlets held some months ago at the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum in Springfield was significant. Composed of a loan collection of family heirlooms, it brought to light several rare and unusually fine specimens. The exhibit also afforded a unique opportunity for study and comparison of widely dissimilar types.

The showing divided itself into six main groups: the pieced quilt—showing piecework subsequently quilted in design; patchwork—patches of copperplate or other nineteenth century cottons applied and then quilted; the quilted counterpane—usually white, where decoration is obtained by means of padded or corded quilting in more or less elaborate design; the tufted counterpane; the embroidered spread; the hand-woven coverlet.

The pieced quilt (made of pieces of fabric cut after patterns and sewed together to form a block or repeat) is familiar to most households where economy is a necessity, as it is created of scraps of materials not otherwise of use. The pieced quilt is still made in many present-day homes; in pioneer days it provided means of turning to good account the precious scraps of printed cottons at that period so rare and costly.

The "Sunrise" Pattern of Quilt

One of the most interesting of this type in the exhibit was the "Sunrise" quilt owned by Mrs. Ralph Blodgett of Springfield, and made by her husband's grandmother, Miriam Cummings. In the center of the quilt is a blazing red star, and from it extend rows of points, representing the rays of the rising sun. In this design the feeling of perspective is admirably obtained by means of gradation of color, the tiny diamond shaped cotton pieces ranging from brilliant to somber hues.

The "Log Cabin," one of the most popular of the old patterns for pieced quilts, is shown in the accompanying illustration. This is done in bombastic colors, orange, Chinese red and slate; it was made in Vermont in the early nineteenth century.

The names of some of the old patterns are as fascinating as they are varied, often revealing not a little touch of humor. There are for instance, All Tangled Up, Beggar's Block, Duck and Ducklings, Democratic Rose, Tick-Tack-Toe, and a host of others.

The beauty which has its expression in the work of our architects, artists and poets of today oftentimes had its first fling in these humble creations in the hands of the pioneer mothers. One of the astounding evidences of patience and frugality at the exhibit under discussion, was a quilt from Chicopee composed of 18,000 pieces of which measures just $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Rare Examples of Patchwork

The patchwork quilt is apt to be a more artistic expression, in that it is created "out of whole cloth," so to speak, and offers correspondingly greater freedom for the expression of the designer's artistic capabilities. Often in the old days, however, it was combined with piecework, so that the gap in the family's comfort was bridged with both comeliness and efficacy.

Probably the most distinguished example of this type of quilt at the Springfield exhibition was the "bride's quilt" from Danbury, Conn., wherein each block was made by a friend of the bride, one Julia Safford. The center block, the gift of Capt. K. R. Smith and Mary Smith, is adorned with an elaborately wrought applique of (presumably) the Captain's clipper "Cynthia." The sails are done in a yellowish printed cotton, the hull in dark hallock, with cutouts backed in brave yellow to represent the port-holes; the rippling sea is of indigo blue and the entire creation rides upon a half wreath of roses in many colored copper-plate. The names of the donors are appropriately stenciled on patches of white, in faded brown ink, but still legible, although the quilt is said to be 90 years old.

Several "album" quilts turned up in the exhibit. On these it was customary for the donor of the patchwork to write her name and a bit of advice or a verse from Scripture. One made for Hannah M. Pearson admonished the young lady thus: "Learn to be useful and not fanceful. From your Aunt Sally, 1848." Another takes a verse from the Bible, Prov. 16:3, a significant bit of Scripture for the young housewife: "Commit thy works unto the Lord and thy thoughts shall be established."

One patchwork quilt in the display showed a flower design made by Sarah I. Noble of Thurman, Warren County, N. Y., at the age of 10 years, in which the industrious little girl had colored her cottons with home-made dyes.

Effective Combination Illustrated

A counterpane of character is illustrated, to show the successful combination of patchwork and quilting. This particular piece was executed early in the nineteenth century by a young Ohio girl away at boarding school. On visiting her family during vacation she induced each brother and sister to lay his or her hand flat upon a block of fabric, while she outlined the hand and afterward quilted the outline into the edge of her bed-cover.

The effect is weird, a row of the family hands across the bolster edge of the counterpane, with the owner's name in the middle of each palm. This quilt is one to be treasured with; made in the days when strong color flourished in paper cambric, and geometric designs were wrought at great pains in minute, hand-done stitches. A central sunburst of color of Chinese red, yellow, old pink and Nile green is repeated in the leaves and flowering tridents standing at attention all about it, and facing

centerward, like ladies-in-waiting before their queen.

The pure quilted type, from which the term "quilt," used to designate various sorts of bedding, is derived, is an early form of needlework. One authority on ancient needlecraft explains its origin thus:

Whenever a person desired to fasten two layers of fabric together, or to hold an interlining in place, the simplest way to do it was to run lines of plain stitching through them. The lines could be straight or curved, or shaped to fit the article; and so patterns developed. This developing of structural work into beautiful designs makes quilting a well-rooted art; its ornament is not an extraneous thing, but a part of the making.

Some Details of Making

In the padded quilting the design is first stamped on the fabric and each bit padded as the work progresses, cotton or wool padding being poked through a hole in the loosely woven lining material with a darning needle or such instrument.

The stitching is done first, in the corded quilting, and two rows serve as a casing through which the cord is drawn. Three quilting patterns popular with our grandmothers were "feather," "pineapple" and "ocean wave." These patterns were sometimes stamped from quilting markers made of carved wooden blocks, heavily chalked and pressed against the quilt; the greased edge of a pan or saucer gave pretty scallops and circles.

The exhibit referred to included a very handsome specimen of the padded and corded quilting in combination, in which the central motif is the horn of plenty and the border "grape vine." This counterpane is said to be almost 200 years old, and comes from Cromwell, Conn.; it is executed on white handwoven linen, or "homespun" as it is usually called.

Embroidered spreads and counterpanes were the aristocrats of the four-poster era. Two such counterpanes in the old blue and white crevel work were displayed in this exhibit. They are rare pieces and worthy of study from the collector's point of view.

Did This Inspire Invention

A romantic entry in the show was one of the wedding sheets of Polly Bemis Howe, mother of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. It was of exquisitely fine homespun linen; edged in hand-made lace and embroidered in an allover design, "ragged sailor" in blue, it is a most ambitious piece. Perhaps, having contemplated the labor involved in its creation by his mother, Elias Howe was moved to invent the sewing machine!

Another historical entry of more than passing interest was the rose-colored copperplate spread from the Daniel Webster house in Marsh-



1. An important piece of needlework combining patchwork and quilting
4. The patterns used in making pieced quilts are to some extent classified. This one is called the "Log Cabin" design

2. This detail from No. 1 gives a clearer idea of the design and shows the unusual character of the quilting
5. Another blue and white home-woven coverlet. This one is double 'seam' and the pattern is known as "Lovers' Knot"

3. The rising sun pattern, single weave, blue and white coverlet. One of scores of home-woven designs
6. A very unusual sampler quilt combining piecework and patchwork with quilting. Each square shows a different design

field; this spread was labeled, "one hundred and seventy years old."

Hand-woven coverlets, while not, strictly speaking, in the same category as the quilt, form an important chapter in the history of colonial bed dressing. They were usually woven at home, of wool and linen. The wool, often from sheep raised on the farm, was carded, spun, dyed in home-made dyes, and woven by the housewife on a foot power loom. Professional weavers developed in time, and "drafts" (patterns) were exchanged and bartered about. Thus we have a host of romantic names, many of which denote only a slight variation in the single motif.

One of the oldest of these covers in the Springfield exhibit was made by Mrs. Jane Bailey of Brewster, N. Y., who 95 years ago spun and dyed in yarn, the wool coming from sheep grown on the home farm. The two designs illustrated, "rising sun" and "lover's knot," are popular patterns; the first is single weave, the second, double; both are in blue and white and were made on Vermont farms.

The Story of "The Seasons"

By LOUISE KARR

VISITORS to the new wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are charmed with the early nineteenth century wall paper presented by Dartmouth College. It is a decoration lending itself admirably as a background to actual living, being unostentatiously colored, not



The panel, Winter, installed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

withstanding its variety of treatment and subject. All its effects are obtained by varying the rose gray of its tinting by no more than seven tones.

The gay and haunting patterns and colors of many of these wall papers, both those imported from China and from Paris at the period, are most interesting and in themselves brilliantly effective. Still, their very qualities of brilliant color and bold design would contribute, in modern opinion, to their becoming wearisome after a time. Also, they would fail to

enjoyed or forgotten at will. Its richness and warmth quietly suggest repose, and it sets off furniture, costumes and upholstery of nearly any variety to advantage. If attention is directed to it, the beauty and variety of its subjects and their execution give pleasure and invite examination.

Kate Sanborn's "Old Wall Papers"

This paper was imported for the home of a man of distinguished culture, Professor Young of Dartmouth College. It was a generously pro-

portioned, low-studded, square, white house on a tree-lined street in lovely Hanover. It may be interesting to consider how it came about that Dartmouth College presented it to the Museum.

Its preservation would appear to have been owing to the interest and work of two women, Kate Sanborn, daughter of Professor Sanborn of Dartmouth, and Grace Lincoln Temple, a writer and a woman of influence and social connections.

Miss Sanborn, who was well known in literary circles a few years since, became interested in scenic wall papers through having dwelt with one called "The Bay of Naples" in the big room of her own father's house. Before anyone else considered them of special importance, she looked about in the houses she knew and discovered numbers of them in fine preservation. By means of her acquaintances, friends and her literary skill, she established a wide knowledge of the subject. A book by her, published early in the present century and now out of print and exceedingly rare, was called "Old Time Wall Papers."

Mrs. Temple Follows the Trail

In this book she speaks of a beautiful paper called "The Seasons" in the drawing room of her father's friend, Professor Young. Mrs. Temple became so interested that she and a friend a few years later decided that their summer pleasure trip should be a "wall paper hunt," using Miss Sanborn's book for a guide. They had a fine time and she described the whole trip in a contemporary number of the American Magazine of Art in 1920.

When they reached Hanover they found the paper in the Sanborn House intact, much to their delight. On inquiring about the other, "The Seasons," they encountered difficulty, learning that Professor Young's house had been torn down in 1902. For a long time it seemed that no one knew anything about the beautiful paper that had hung on its drawing room walls.

Persisting, they were finally directed to the person who could give them the facts about it. The paper had been removed and carefully preserved in the loft of one of the college buildings. This had been a great task for people inexperienced in such operations, and its marvelous firm texture even had not prevented some tearing and marring. Mrs. Temple and her friend found that the steaming or soaking necessary to remove it had separated the pieces. It was printed from blocks about 18 inches by 16 inches square, and much of the plaster still adhered to them as the sections lay piled miscellaneous in the loft.

Dartmouth College Co-operates

Thrilled by their discovery, they lingered long enough to piece several of the squares together, thus getting a fragment of the design called "Summer." Two years later, while motoring again through the region, Mrs. Temple brought her of the wall paper whose fragmentary condition had interested her and went to see what had become of it. She found it lying in the same useless piles. Her antiquarian sense aroused, she begged the privilege of the authorities of piecing the squares together.

Permission was readily granted, and she set to work. After much toil the great picture puzzle was put together. Originally, on coming from the manufacturers, papers of this kind were always numbered so that the putting together, although even then a considerable labor, was fairly planned for. This paper, as the squares came apart, had been placed higgledy-piggledy in a pile, and the labor of finding the parts and matching them was enormous.

Donated to Boston Museum

As the work went on, however, order came from chaos, and it was a great satisfaction to discover the last final bit—that not a piece was missing. And so the big picture grew into completeness. Put up on frames with strong linen or cotton backs, on their completion Mrs. Temple had some photographs of them made, which were reproduced in her magazine article. Not long after, the college sent the completed work on the

frames to the Boston museum, and during the intervening years they have been preserved among the specimens that were gradually accumulating for the new wing.

Perhaps the Dartmouth authorities would have remembered their disjointed treasure after a time, and would have had the same work done of their own accord, but it is pleasant to think that the devotion and appreciation of a disinterested artist has contributed to the placing of this beautiful example of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century decoration among the treasures of the museum, and that the New Hampshire college should be so represented, in this perhaps complete-to-date of such tributes to the times and customs of our forefathers.

My Pewter Pot

Tucked away in an attic dim
With a heterogeneous lot
Of bottles and papers and books and things
I found a pewter pot;
So I rubbed and rubbed 'til back from the past
A moonlight glow enshrined at last
This vessel of cheer so quaintly cast.
And now in all its bright array
With other treasures of its day,
On mantel shelf it holds full sway.
I half suspect it winked at me
In a bit of roguish ecstasy
When I placed it in my treasury.

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Using an Old Sofa With Economy

A SOFA of some sort simply had to be found for the living room. In the apartment previously occupied, the elaborate old Empire sofa (facetiously dubbed "Napoleon's Tomb") had belonged to the landlady. Now the little family was moving into a 150-year-old house, with low ceilings, small windows, a Franklin stove, and a built-in china cupboard. The modest living room demanded a sofa, both for looks and comfort.

A wreck of one had been left in the attic by long-departed tenants. It was of walnut, of no value as an antique, but gracefully shaped, with short legs, curved back, and slightly rolled arms. The high lumpy springs were hopelessly broken, and the horsehair covering was worn, split, and discolored.

An interview with an upholsterer revealed the fact that the price for repairing and doing over the sofa, restoring the springs, and providing a new cover, was truly prohibitive. Twenty dollars was all that could possibly be spent, either on the old sofa or a new one.

The upholsterer shook his head. The housewife sighed and pondered. Then she had an inspiration.

"Why don't you take out the springs altogether," she cried, "and throw them away? Put a nice thick new cushion in the vacant place and cover the back and the cushion with some inexpensive goods."

"I could do it," answered the furniture man, "if you could be satisfied with material at no more than a dollar a yard."

A taupe-gray denim, with a small, dull-blue interwoven figure, was selected. The upholsterer, a fastidious and high-priced workman, did his best. The springs having been taken out and the thick, flat, padded new cushion substituted, the sofa achieved a delightful simplicity and a diminution of height quite harmonious with the low ceiling of the room. The graceful curve of the back, with the clustered carving of grapes and walnuts in the middle, stood out against the cream-colored wall. The new cushions of the same size to stand against the arms of the sofa and soften any hint of austerity. No other cushions were added. Above the sofa, between the windows, hung an old French mirror with a square frame enamelled in blue. Below that was tacked a square of Chinese embroidery in soft blues. In front of the sofa lay a large Kazak rug, with a smallish center oblong of dull blue. At one end of the sofa was a bridge lamp with an attractive shade, and at the other a Duncan Phyfe chair.

The family rejoiced in the acquisition of a sofa which answered the demand both of looks and comfort. The old piece of furniture no doubt rejoiced, too, at being redeemed from useless ugliness and a disconsolate existence in the attic.

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A portion of the section called "Summer" in the wall paper depicting "The Seasons," as it appears in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

EDUCATIONAL

At the International Camp
for Girl Guides at Bierville

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris, France

WE WERE only two ordinary

English Rangers, but the

commissioner we met taking

England's contingent of Guide officers

across Paris had given us permission

to come to the camp, instead of

waiting for Visitors Day. So we left

the Gare d'Orsay early one July

morning, and arrived at Bierville,

some 40 miles south of Paris, soon

after breakfast. Four friendly "Eclair-

reuses" (French Guides) met us at

the station and escorted us through

the woods and up a steep slope into

the Camp. The first glimpse was of a

group of tents in gay colors, orange

and green. This was "Britanny." We

learned that the Camp was divided

into groups, each named after a

French province and possessing its

own emblem—an ermine for Brittany,

Roland's horn for Aquitaine, Vercin-

gotorix' helmet for Auvergne, and a

stork, a grasshopper, a lamp, and a

distaff for Alsace, Provence, Bur-

gundy and Ile de France respectively.

As we emerged on to the open

grassy space where the breaking of

"Colors" had just taken place, the

campers were gathered round one of

the French Commissioners for "Medi-

tation"—a short daily talk on the

spiritual life of a Guide. When this

was over we all slipped away to quiet

spots in the grounds for half an

hour's silence. Then we reassembled

for the main activities of the day. Re-

hearsals of singing, country dancing,

gymnastics, etc., and the orderly

work which still remained to be done

occupied the rest of the morning.

The afternoon was spent in the big

marquee informally discussing "The

Training of Guide Officers." Every-

thing was translated, either by the

speaker or one of the official inter-

preters, from French to English, or

vice versa, so that all might under-

stand. Refreshments were served im-

mediately after the meeting broke

up, and we then had a brief opportu-

nity to make friends with Guides from

the different countries—Canada,

United States of America, Belgium,

Norway, Denmark, Holland and Lith-

uania. (There were no representa-

tives of lands farther east than the

last named.)

Next came an exhibition of French

folk dancing given by our hostesses,

the Eclairreuses. They appeared in

the most wonderfully varied and pic-

turesque costumes, typical of the

chief provinces, and complete even

to elaborate headresses for the

women, and straw-filled sabots for

the men (who contrived to keep

them on their feet throughout the

display). Their dancing was enthusi-

astically enjoyed.

After supper, which followed this

performance, came the greatest event

of the day—the first "campfire." This

had to be indoors, owing to intermit-

tent showers, but the cheerful blaze

on the wide hearth welcomed us into

the room where it was to be held.

Soon the Eclairreuses were singing

"La Flamme" to an old Breton air,

and "Chantons le feu."

Then dance followed song, and

singing games the dance, every item

giving us a fuller appreciation of

the French folk lore and legend.

The generous owner of the estate,

M. Marc Sangnier, who had put his

lovely grounds and chateau at the

disposal of the Guides, then made a

brief speech to the assembled inter-

preters, and a cause, to which he

himself is devoting his life, showing

us what we could do in our

sphere of activity. More action songs

followed, and, lastly, a scene from

the French version of G. Bernard

Shaw's "St. Joan." That we might

not have to leave before the end, we

had been invited to stay in camp, so

we slept blissfully under canvas that

night, with a cool, sweet breeze blow-

ing from the level stretches of

meadow and woodland around us.

Next morning we were up betimes.

Breakfast was at 8 a. m. and colors

were hoisted at 8.15. Then, after the

"le salut au drapeau," meditation, and

silence took place as before. Lunch,

consisting of sardines and butter on

bread, stew, salad and fruit, was

eaten as usual under the trees in a

friendly circle, where we made ac-

quaintance with the English, Dutch,

or French flunkeys, so as to be under-

stood by the Norwegian on our left



Having Been Given a Fair Chance to Play, the Youth of Germany Are Doing It With Their Whole Hearts. These School-girls Are Practicing in the Berlin Stadium.

who found both languages difficult,

or the Belgian on our right who knew

much more French than we did!

The afternoon talk centered round

Lone and Post Guide Companies in

one group, and Brownies ("Petites

Alles") in another. In each case the

speakers told personal experiences,

explaining the difficulties encoun-

tered, and their solution.

After tea, at 4:30, the Eclairreuses

showed the "Flying Up" ceremony

of a Brownie to a Guide Company; the

Girl Scouts of America went

through a Scout enrollment, and the

English Guides acted as Brownies.

One of their number being awarded

a year's service star.

Here, at 8 p. m., and colors

were hoisted at 8.15. Then, after the

"le salut au drapeau," meditation, and

silence took place as before. Lunch,

consisting of sardines and butter on

bread, stew, salad and fruit, was

eaten as usual under the trees in a

friendly circle, where we made ac-

quaintance with the English, Dutch,

or French flunkeys, so as to be under-

stood by the Norwegian on our left

machines, while indulging their own

desires in the same activity but from

quite another point of view. Father

often wants to fly the planes, and

sons take great pleasure in showing

genial dad just how to do that

quite well. A teachable father is one

that the son will never more than

one who is forever the austere

teacher, or disciplinarian.

Parents have congratulated the

M. A. F. director on numerous oc-

casions, because his aero instruc-

tion gave their children something

interesting to do, that kept them at

home night after night, engaged in

a delightfully useful activity.

Family excursions to the airport,

the making of aero scrapbooks, and

motion pictures with airplanes, all

have a more interesting meaning in

the home, when one member of the

family is studying aviation. The

history of transportation may come

up for intensive home (or school)

discussion also.

T. S. V.

During the past decade, courses

called "Problems of Democracy" have

frequently appeared in revised high

school curricula. Dr. Gambrell ex-

plained to a representative of The

Christian Science Monitor, that the

E. A. committee in its influential re-

port of 1916 recommended such a

course of study, and the rapid multi-

plication of textbooks and courses of

study indicate a widespread tendency

to adopt the idea.

A glance at the books and courses,

however, reveals extensive variations

in scope and character. There are

marked differences in the distribution

of time and attention to economic,

social and political problems or

topics. Nearly all attempt to present

a wide range of problems and in all

courses and texts the problems or

topics dealt with is relatively large.

Usually the material is presented

with little serious attempt to give

practice in the study of problems.

The schools are charged with the

duty of educating young citizens as

well as they can, and at least they

may well hope by suitable training

to break down some of the smugness,

cock-sureness, and ignorant dogma-

tism so common among those who

have never heard of scientific method

and who classically profess to know

what is involved in the serious study

of social and civic problems.

To Try It Out

After discussing fundamental

questions with my classes, I received

an invitation in 1926 to institute my

course in Queen Anne's County. We

agreed that the study of a problem

in a scientific spirit involves a con-

siderable time and effort, and that

we must analyze the process to de-

termine our methods.

Dr. Gambrell selected three main

divisions of problems to be studied.

They are:

1. Public opinion and the press,

with attention to problems of tol-

To Think Without a Book on Problems of Democracy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

TEACHING children to think" is

a phrase of long standing, but

it has received a new applica-

tion by Prof. J. Montgomery Gam-

brill of Teachers College, Columbia

University, who has announced suc-

cessful results of three years of ex-

perimenting with a new course called

"Problems of Democracy."

Believing that textbooks were in-

adequate to teach the high school

pupil about the real civic and

national problems of the day, Profes-

sor Gambrell developed his course

after several years of discussion with

his Teachers College classes. In 1926,

when school officials of Queen Anne's

County, Maryland, were seeking a

curriculum change, they invited Dr.

Gambrell to try out his course in their

county. Three years have proven the

strength of the plan, the author said,

and shortly it will be in readiness to

be placed in other schools of the

country.

No Textbook

This novel course has no textbook.

It is liberal in scope, having as its

chief assumption the premise that

high school pupils should be allowed

to think in frank and open terms

about all current problems. From

child labor to prohibition, the pupils

scan all available propaganda, and

newspaper material, and are free to

discuss every angle. The teacher di-

rects discussion and takes care not

to inject any of her ideas into the

classroom. Dr. Gambrell is not afraid

of any ill effects of studying propa-

ganda. The prohibition, for instance,

he believes the serious high school

pupil, when shown propaganda from

both drys and wets, will be able to

make up his or her mind very quickly

in the same direction—much sooner,

he believes, than by closing the door

to frank discussion.

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ation, freedom of speech

The Sovereign Panacea

man kind how to find and to recognize the perfect man of God's creating; it shows one how to look above the mist of sickness and sin and assert man's God-given dominion over them. Mrs. Eddy, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355), "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea." To lift one's mental gaze above sense-testimony, to lift thought to God, to see man as God's spiritual, perfect child, to recognize God as the only power, filling all space—this is to lift one's head above the mist of mortal belief. This is to use the sovereign panacea.

Some may think this remedy adequate to heal sickness or sin; but how, they may ask, can it be used when one is unhappy, or lacking a position or money. Many persons have

learned that Christian Science is equally potent when applied to mistaken concepts of this kind. Did not Jesus prove that the truth is equal to the error, regardless of the error, "with God all things are possible." We too must realize that with God nothing is impossible, and that the real man, as God's idea, reflects divine ability and capacity. Here, again, one must lift thought above what seems to be a person needing happiness, or work, or money. Is it possible for God's child to lack anything good? What if the mist seems to picture such a condition? Does that make it true or real? Can a mist make its claims master us? Not if we refuse to be mastered by evil suggestion! If we courageously, consistently, constantly refuse to believe that God is absent; if we replace any seeming lack with the fact that God, good, is all present, regardless of the sense of lack, we shall understand the meaning of Job's words, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eyes see thee."

In every problem that may arise, the mistaken belief of man as material must be corrected. Mankind must learn to know God and man aright, to understand the true nature of man as God's reflection, and to re-

member that this is the supreme need. The universal problem is the necessity of finding a remedy for all the ills of mankind. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 144), "When the Science of being is universally understood, every man will be his own physician, and Truth will be the universal panacea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branches everywhere, "The Science of Atoneament." Sunday School is The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

One of our camps was near a Mongol village. That night Mac rigged a great arched pole, for we were to give the Mongols a celebration. To our surprise not one came near. Next morning when we stepped out of the tent, the village was gone. I rubbed my eyes, and looked again. It had been there late last night right enough; a dozen yurts and perhaps five hundred sheep. Now the place was bare. The Mongols had been so frightened by the strange ball of light suddenly appearing in the desert that they had packed their yurts and left with every man, woman and sheep!— from "Ends of the Earth," by ROBERT CHAPMAN ANDREWS.

Today it is hard to realize the importance of the scopps. We look upon their work as colorful and romantic and very useful. It was the scop, however, who preserved the literature of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and continued to recite it down through the generations until it was finally written in permanent form. What was their purpose in thus preserving the early records of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether it be amusement, or a desire to pass on to the following generations the stories which they told so much. The answer still remains. The scop was the preserver of early English literature.

of importance, and he has exhibited
in Paris, London, and other large
cities.

From "The Hours"

Those hours are best when suddenly
The voices of the world are still,
And in that quiet place is heard
The voice of one small singing bird,
Alone within his quiet tree; . . .
When in a crowded hall we see
All beauty in epitome.
Those hours are best; for those be-
long
To the lucidity of song.

—JOHN DRINKWATER. Poems.

nant de la force à la faiblesse de l'Entendement mortel, — force qui procède de l'Entendement Immortel et Omnipotent, — et qui élève l'humanité au-dessus d'elle-même jusqu'à des hauteurs plus pures, voire même jusqu'au pouvoir spirituel et à la bonne volonté envers les hommes." Une panacée pour tous les maux, n'est-ce pas ?

Quelques-uns se demanderont peut-être comment cette panacée souveraine s'acquiert et s'utilise. Ils pourront sans avoir des doutes en apprenant que c'est un remède non matériel mais spirituel. Basée sur la vérité de la création spirituelle posée au premier chapitre de la

der de toi; Mais, maintenant, mon ta vu." "C'est tout ce que j'ai pu en dire."
ans tous les problèmes qu pour- se présenter, la croyance erre- que l'homme est matériel devr corrigée. Le genre humain doit rendre à connaître Dieu et comme comme il convient, à com- dre la vraie nature de l'homme en que que de Dieu, se rappelle- que là le nécessaire, s'arme. Le même universel est l'obligation de verser un remède à tous les maux genre humain. A ce sujet, M. Jy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 144): "La Science de l'être sera véritablement comprise - chaque"

young Cellini, rapt, carves in
concocto,
foils in combat on a dagger's
hilt.

E-MARIA DE HEREDIA. In "The
Philosophy, With Other Sonnets." *H*
Translated by JOHN MYERS O'HARA
JOHN HERVEY.

—
sera son propre médecin, et
l'érudit sera la panacée univer-

—
pour obtenir des renseigne-
sur les publications de la Science
cette dans cette langue en écri-
à La Société de Publications de
Scientifique Chrétienne (The Christian

the other works of Mrs. May may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete set with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or draft on New York or Boston will accompany all orders and made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

Carnegie International

European Section

THE Carnegie International Exhibition of 1929 opened on Thursday at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. This is an annual event in which a varied collection of paintings from North America and Europe is shown. The interest of visitors is aroused with much publicity and free guidance; the ambition of artists is stimulated by the offer of generous awards. The arrangement provides ideal conditions for seeing pictures.

The jury of six artists consisted of Wladyslaw Jarecki of Poland, Dunoyer de Segonzac of France, Vivian Forbes of England, Maurice Sterne, Leon Kroll and Charles Hopkinson of the United States. This distinguished group found the canvas "The Studio," by the Italian Felice Carena worthy of the first prize. He will receive \$1500 and added to this \$2000 from the Albert C. Lehman Fund for the best purchasable painting in the exhibition.

To an American went the second prize, William Glackens; to the Frenchman, Georges Dufrenoy, the third. The first honorable mention brought another American to the front ranks, Edward Bruce. Other honorable mentions include the names of Joseph Pollet, American; Joan Junyer, Spanish; Max Backman, German. To Paul Nash went the special prize of \$300 for the best flower or garden picture. The American section will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Fora

The European material is so varied and so uneven that the impression is confusing. Once again there are the traits that were found in previous years. The overwhelming movement abroad, that has shattered every sentiment and theory in the last two decades, has subsided in Paris, but it has continued in the provinces. One finds traces of it sadly twisted in the contributions from the smaller countries. Collapse was inevitable with the evasion of technical rules, with the arrogant derision of sentiment, with the brutal visualization of man and nature.

The French group is subdued, reverent and illustrative. There is Jean Louis Forain, with his tragicomic court scenes, with the pasty white faces, dramatically arranged in dingy tribunals. There are Roulet de Monvel and Aman-Jean, for whom Paris and life of today scarcely exist artistically. There is Dunoyer de Segonzac, Frenchman in taste and talent, the only one in whom there is some youth, in whom one feels fluidity of design, originality of color. There is the prize-winning Dufrenoy, whose "Still Life with a Violin" is capable painting, but uninteresting. To complete the French there is Signac, in whose tidily arranged pellets of color one can actually smell the chemicals of pigment. But is this a panorama of Paris today? Does this give some hint of the bewildering unrecurrent of art life in that stronghold? There is a small sample of it at Carnegie, but not enough to suit a healthy curiosity.

Carena

And how should one speak of Italy and the first prize winner? What considerations helped to determine this large picture, of a model surrounded by artists, the best of the 392. In composition it is conventional, in painting it is mildly impressionistic. Textures are treated for volume rather than individual qualities. The most interesting feature, perhaps, is the portrait of the artist that stands about in the studio. Herein there is power and conviction that can come only from a sensitive imagination. Carena combines many styles, from the primitive and unevolved to the baroque. There is a mixture that accounts for his failure to carry through a composition with one complete and continuous gesture. There are unfortunately so many splendid versions of this subject come down to us from masters of the past that we cannot help recalling them for comparison. And yet this picture has such supremacy above others in the exhibit that it merits a prize.

From Spain

There are still the splashing of live colors, still the broad and reckless brushwork to be found in the outstanding artists of Switzerland, Belgium, Austria. From Russia come some theater scenes by Soudeikine. From Spain there is a miscellany that includes the extremes of modern art. Joan Junyer, a pupil of Picasso, carries us far from the warm and obvious sentiment of Spanish pictures; the freezing romanticism of Picasso, delicate, self-conscious, subtle has found its way to his pupil. Spain, like other countries, shows how national boundaries in art have faded in these considerations, how each country has its distinct groups, of academicians, illustrators and the artists. The disintegration has been complete, according to the pessimist. Artists today are drawn together not so much by affinity of style as by a bringing, but by the feeling of kinship of ideas and intentions.

Another revelation of the modern movement can be felt in the amusing work by Max Beckman. It is the tendency toward the poster art that has grown out of the pursuit of simplicity, Cubism, primitivism and other styles that had their importance in the movement taught artists to reduce pictorial schemes to a few essentials of line and color. Some artists adopted the method, not as an excuse for laziness, but for encouraging a new emphasis in design. Beckman's canvases are brief, clear and vivacious in character. They do not invite close observation of details, they do not imply depths that one expects in fine pictures. They are catching in the way that posters or advertising material should be, catching, demanding and holding the

attention. It may seem offensive to these artists to be relegated to the commercial field, but there are some that feel that this is the normal channel in the next years for the artist.

Caricature and Illustration

Another tendency is in the direction of caricature and illustration. What artists and theorists have abhorred in the last years, to wit, the story-telling or mirth-provoking side of pictures has again come into its own. The Swiss Cuno Amiet pokes fun at the smug orchestra conductor, the Swedish Otto Skold carries us back to Breughel in a street scene full of descriptive details. In other words, artists are returning to the time-honored function of pictures.

In selecting the pictures it seems that the committee was influenced by popularity of the artists in their respective countries. We have long since learned that the letters of the alphabet that garnish the names of artists have not necessarily much to do with their merits. There are whole groups of paintings in this exhibition that do not warrant being carried across the ocean. There is no inspiration to be found in them and educationally they are nil. We must learn that years dim the importance of titles, in fact the history of art ignores them. They serve as an artificial prop very often. Committees on selection, it seems to us, must be dominated by no motive but the intrinsic beauty of the picture. Public opinion, local popularity do not count for much in matters of this kind and they should not be consulted.

There may be something kindly and generous in a show as inclusive as this, representing all types on an equal level. But art is not democratic, the superior things demolish their lesser neighbors. In a comprehensive exhibit there can be an expenditure of time and money that is scarcely worth the trouble.

DOROTHY ADLOW

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

THE recently opened print show at the Keppel Gallery helps to give momentum to a new season that has been uncommonly slow. This, as anyone who has seen exhibitions of French modernists at Kraushaar's and de Hauke's are the only outstanding fixtures so far, and apart from one or two newly released prints, the Keppel show is merely an interesting resumé of English and American print makers in familiar performance. However, two brand new items by Mithradene Bone is enough, for me at least, to make any exhibition a real event, and so the chronicling of his "Manhattan Excavation," and "The Tree of Life," becomes a pleasurable duty.

Mr. Bone continues to consolidate his position of first etcher of his day, a position that he has enjoyed these several years without any serious opposition. Cameron and McBey are perhaps his closest rivals for supremacy among contemporary print makers, with a good scattering of near-comers to fill up the field. "Manhattan Excavation," the first published work dealing with Mr. Bone's observations while a visitor to New York City some seasons ago, comes as decisive and anxiously awaited answer that year was not wholly without fruits.

"Manhattan Excavation"

It deals, typically, with the complicated buttressing of a huge pit being dressed for the sub-structure of some new Manhattan pylon, subject matter full of fascinating intricacies of interweaving line and chiaroscuro that inevitably leads him to a tour de force well beyond the powers of his fellow etchers. The complicated mass of shoring never for a moment interferes with the scale of the scene, and the detailed webbing of beams and machinery that festoons this pit only serves to accentuate the magnitude of the operation under way. Detail is plentiful but never to the point of pictorial suffocation.

The Roman plate is given a more subtle and supple handling, perhaps an opulent rippling line that recalls Drian, eminent French etcher of "La mode." Primarily architectural, Mr. Bone has nevertheless graced his foreground with a pleasant pastiche of modern folk, and has touched in his sky with a graceful sweep of circling birds. The velvety, recurring darks, set down dramatically, give a richness and liveliness to the plate that is characteristic of this artist's work that serves to distinguish his designs from other architectural etchers by their spontaneity, their fluidity.

While Mr. Bone adheres to the strict requirements of fine architectural engravings, well as the next man—and a bit better perhaps than most—he manages to keep his plates from becoming trite or meticulous. He invests each scene with a glamorous, colorful wealth of light and shade and accent, making his impressions irrefutably personal, yet never to the point of losing a carefully maintained standard of accurate representation. In this way Mr. Bone is able to deliver at all points, and he thoroughly justifies his high reputation by far the most emotionally constituted of these overseas print makers. Mr. Austin's sensitive, delicate line is well in evidence with several of his better-known etchings, while the Briscoe, Brookhurst, Griggs, and Rushbury numbers are all typical of the individual talents in question.

Mr. Brookhurst's finesse in meticulously modeled flesh tones is a rare note in a world somewhat insensitive to laboriously wrought art forms.

The Griggs reconstructions of medieval architecture are always fascinating documents, deep toned both in mood and manner. Mr. Rushbury, with his fine, resonant studies of Italian architecture comes closest to Mr. Bone in this particular department of etching, escaping somewhat from the almost too studied manner of rendering bricks and masonry that characterizes the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of his own to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures is always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Dodd plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

Frank Benson

Frank Benson, among the Americans, has some new duck studies, two of birds on the wing being the last word in such matters. In fact, Mr. Benson has never done better in regard to his touch continues to gain in fluency and authority. Two of Childre Hassam's East Hampton plates are here, all lovely dappled light and shade that he knows so well how to capture with his loosely spun webbing of line; and two of Edward Hooper's dramatic etchings help to hold up the American side of the ledger. John Taylor Arm's elaborately wrought "Lace in Stone" shows the purely anatomical side of the famous facade of Romanesque cathedral and as such it is a unique piece of work.

French Outdoor Theaters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS takes a special pride in its open-air theaters. The fine weather days of summer and fall find these theaters active; some present classic tragedies; others modern French dramas; others borrow from Shakespeare, and others the folkloric comedies. Some engage the state's best players, and others use only local talent. Some have for setting ancient Roman structures, and others build a stage before a circle of hills.

Interesting weeks could be passed by a student of the theater, with a fair mastery of French, in wandering from one of these dramatic centers to another, fitting the traveling itinerary to a continuous schedule of plays as possible. This would take him from Normandy to the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. Among the principal spots at which he would stop, for example, would be Lillebonne, a town a few miles out of Le Havre. There is at Lillebonne a Roman theater in a good state of preservation.

At Bussang, on the Moselle River and among the Vosges Mountains, M. Maurice Pottecher has founded a theater for the people of the district. His company of players has numbered men and women drawn from various walks of life. A rustic shelter from rain protected the stage, but the back drop could be removed to disclose the country and wooded hills behind.

In the south of France there is a cluster of notable theaters, where the Roman backgrounds are utilized. Orange is the most prominent among these, chiefly because of the impressive Roman amphitheater still remaining of the enormous theater built in the second century for 7000 spectators. Here, during the last season, were offered such plays as Racine's "Bérénice" and "Cérès" by Henry Grawitz. The Roman arenas at Arles and Nîmes have also been employed for productions of various kinds from time to time.

Probably the most picturesque of the southern group of open-air theaters was that at Carcassonne. Against a wall and towers dating from the eleventh to thirteenth cen-

Australian Film Prizes

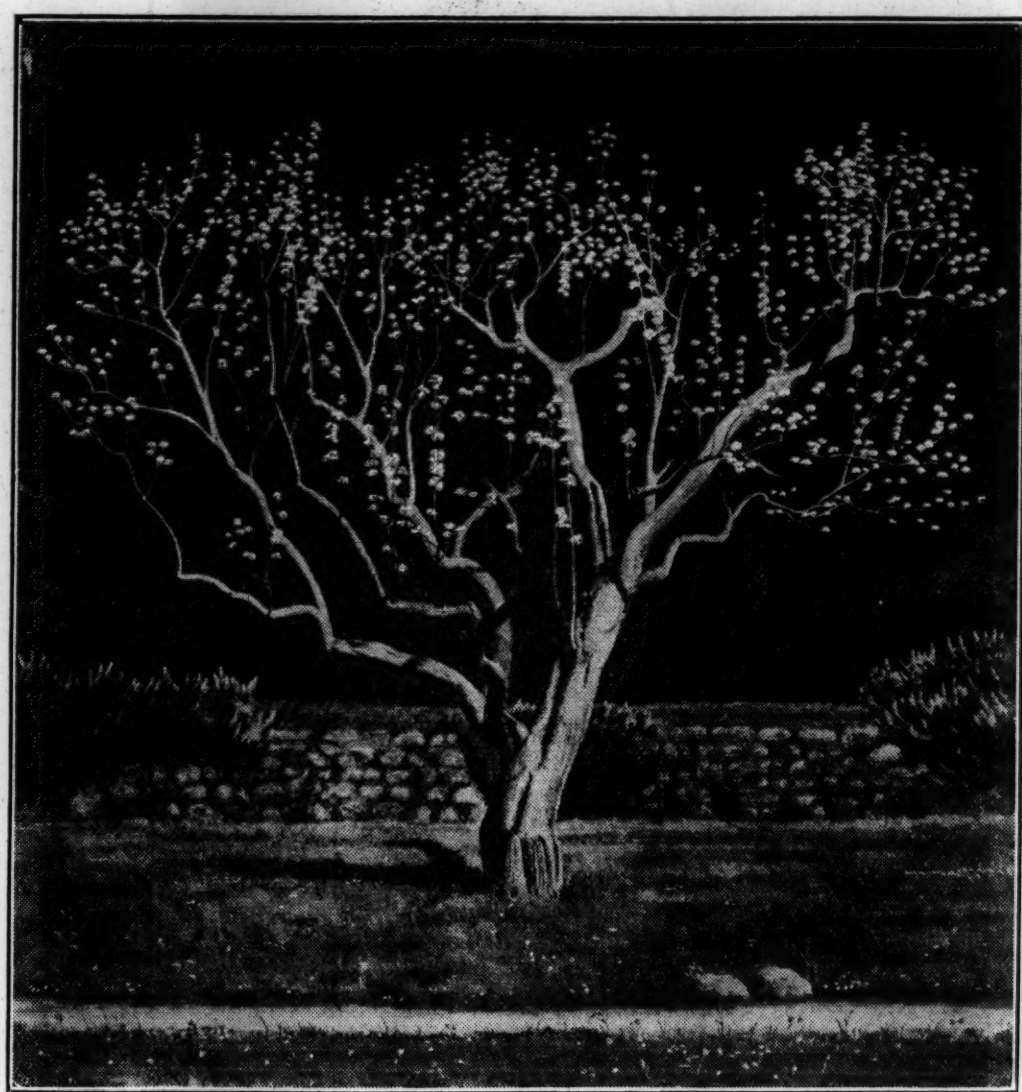
The Commonwealth Government offers awards of merit in connection with the development of the motion picture industry in Australia. The awards offered are as follows:

For the best 5000-5000-foot film produced in Australia between Jan. 1, 1929, and March 31, 1930, the sum of \$5000; and for the second and third best films so produced, \$2500 and \$1500, respectively.

For the best film scenario not hitherto produced written in Australia by a subject of the British Empire who has resided at least two years in Australia, provided that such scenario is up to a standard approved by the Appeal Board, \$500.

For the best film scenario not hitherto produced containing Australian subject matter written in Australia by a subject of the British Empire who has resided at least two years in Australia, provided that such scenario is up to a standard approved by the Appeal Board, \$500.

"THE PEAR TREE"



PAINTING BY EDWARD BRUCE
Awarded First Honorable Mention in Carnegie Exhibit

Herman A. Webster, Louis Rosenberg and Ernest Roth contribute fine architectural subjects, while Martin Lewis, Kerr Eby, Arthur Heintzelman, Edward Borein, Gifford Beal, Levon West, Charles Woodbury and John Winkler are also present.

Marion Monks Chace

A few individual shows are opening up, notably Marion Monks Chace at the Rehn Galleries, and Stefan Couwenberg at Montross's. A Parsons School exhibit at the Art Center, and the third annual exhibition of paintings, water colors and sculpture by the Society of Scandinavian-American Artists (also at the Art Center) are current fixtures of the early season. Mrs. Chace is showing oils for the first time, supplementing her water colors, and practically forcing them into second place. This Boston painter has been so long associated with the Hopkinson-Pepper group of illustrators that it seems a bit strange to find her branching out, but in the main she has qualified with the more robust medium. Her water colors have taken on a more swinging gait, doubtless owing to her new interest in oils, and it would be well perhaps to wait a season or two before coming to any definite conclusion about her present status, which is decidedly a transitional one.

The Couwenberg's paintings and drawings are set in a high key, though by no means luminous, and deal mainly with scenes and people in the south of France where this Dutch painter works. The Parsons exhibit again demonstrates how successfully originality and zeal for beauty can be brought into the school curriculum and be made to function. The Scandinavian group includes such well-known artists as Leo Lentelli, Carl Spornhorn, Berger Sanden, Olaf Olsson and Henry Matson.

American Tour of Sargent's Sketches

By FRANK RUTTER

THE interest attaching to the loan exhibition of sketches and drawings by John Sargent now on view, through the courtesy of Miss Emily Sargent and Mrs. Ormond, at the Tate Gallery, Millbank, prior to their tour, in groups, of various public galleries in the United States, is twofold. First, there is their technical interest for art students and amateurs of drawing, and then there is their special interest for those who are curious about the artist's personality—what he chose to draw, for instance, what he was aiming at, the progress of his development, the formation of his style and so on.

For these leaves from his sketchbooks show Sargent recording a multitude of impressions of a variety of subjects in a number of styles, and looking at the whole collection is rather like skimming over a bundle of some famous person's letters—with the difference that all the revelations contained therein are concerned with an artist's struggles to master his medium and not with the vicissitudes of his career.

Many of the drawings are as full of life and movement as the finely finished, highly polished portraits by which he won recognition as static and frigid, and "atmosphere," as the emotional undertone of any scene or "situation" is usually called, is more precisely indicated in a few of the more elaborate sketches. Among these, the two or three in ink of some chess players and one of a boy in a cap almost prone on a table reading, may be cited. Complete absorption is the keynote here, and, just like that, and the family is saved from the hum of returning to New Jersey.

Wallace Ford plays the part of the no-account son and excepting for the fact that he over-stresses his character as an underdog, the sequence loses the complete admiration of the audience, he gives an attractive performance. Mr. Ford is entirely too worth while an actor to allow unfortunate mannerisms to creep into his work.

Louis Kimball is always a valuable asset to any company even if his part is not very good. Natalie Schaffer is excellent as the young wife who goes into the movies, and thoroughly satisfying performances are given by Helen Henry, Sam Colt, Louise Huntington, Edward Keane, Graham Velsey and Mortimer LePey.

As studies of drapery—some vivid drawings of a Spanish dancer caught in two striking poses, half a dozen sketches on the same sheet of paper of a peasant woman holding her child (there, too, action is admirably indicated and the repetition of the same pose over and over again shows how painstakingly Sargent worked until he succeeded in obtaining the effect he wanted), and some drawings of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force in full marching kit of their guns, and sepia sketches of their horses, all of much historical interest, were other items in this most varied exhibition.

'The Apple Cart' Acted in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—G. Bernard Shaw's play, "The Apple Cart" has at last come to London, been seen and has assuredly conquered. It is a somewhat extravagant forecast of a situation which might arise in the not very distant future.

As is the way with good extravaganzas, this one, from its futuristic extravagance, drives home the present situation very well, indicating that the present British Monarchic Constitution is the most glaringly democratic form of government in the world. Whilst the King of England has considerable powers to do good, he is quite powerless to do any mischief.

Moreover the King this play, Magnus, is an exceptionally able man and a good listener, who, by his forbearance and patience drives his opponents to see the weakness of their own constitution. It has been said that the advent of the so-called Socialist Ministry into power has done much to make the English throne secure for many years; and as long as "The Apple Cart" is produced and played periodically in London that security will surely remain.

London will certainly take this King to its large heart, so well played by Cedric Hardwicke. The remaining honors nearly all go to women; to Edith Evans, as the King's friend, Orlinda; to Ellen Beldoni, as the Power-mistress; and Dorothy Holmes-Gore, as the Postmistress.

There are many other characters, most of them types, and obviously playing their parts under the gulling hands of a master-dramatist who is also a master-producer. Special mention may be made of Charles Carson, as an able Prime Minister, who knows his business, though not on the surface seeming to do so. Matthea Bolton, as a Socialist, a Socialist demagogue, apt to confuse independence with bad manners, and James Carew, as an American Ambassador.

'The Nut Farm'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Biltmore Theater John Henry Mears presents "The Nut Farm," a comedy in three acts, by John C. Brownell, with Wallace Ford. Staged by Harry MacFadden.

"The Nut Farm" is a sort of rough and ready handling of the "Merton of the Movies" idea. There is also a bit of "The Show-Off" present, although the current play at the Biltmore Theater is not in the same class with the other two.

In order to give the title of his manuscript a meaning beyond the obvious one, the author, John C. Brownell, sends the "Barton" family from New Jersey to California in search of a farm where nuts are raised, and he gives them \$30,000 to invest. The lure of the moving picture world swallows up the \$30,000 in a picture that is a failure, even though the young ne'er-do-well son of the family has been given his power to prevent the family from investing in the picture.

The Bartons are in a state of panic when the idea of turning the serious film into a comedy occurs to the young son and he gets \$80,000 for it, just like that, and the family is saved from the hum of returning to New Jersey.

Wallace Ford plays the part of the no-account son and excepting for the fact that he over-stresses his character as an underdog, the sequence loses the complete admiration of the audience, he gives an attractive performance. Mr. Ford is entirely too worth while an actor to allow unfortunate mannerisms to creep into his work.

Chicago Shakespeare Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A Shakespearean repertory company, with a home in the new Civic Opera Building, is promised to Chicago. Plans are so far along that the curtain is to rise on the first performance, Nov. 11. Already under the management of Fritz Leiber, director, scenery has been designed and a cast engaged.

This theater has solid financial foundations, thanks to the generosity of a Chicago business man, who has a penchant for Shakespeare, Harley L. Clarke. Others interested in the Shakespeare Theater include Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University; Booth Tarkington, novelist; Dr. F. R. Moulton, astronomer; and Prof. John M. Manley, head of the English department at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Leiber is a native Chicagoan. He began playing Shakespearean roles as a lad with Ben Greet, then joined Robert Mantell and later, for a period of nine years, led his own company.

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The Kaleidoscope

By E. C. SHERBURNE

THE Blue Bird Again

YASHA YOUSHYN'S "Blue Bird" troupe of entertainers, which has been a fixture in Berlin for several years, is to return to New York next spring for a brief stay. This will be good news for those who liked the musically qualified Mr. Youshy's program. Of the scores of renditions of "The Song of the Volga Boatmen" that we have heard in the theater and by radio, Mr. Youshy's version as presented at the Frolic Theater in New York in 1924 seemed the most convincing in Russian flavor.

A New Deal for "Hamlet"

While "Hamlet" could scarcely be acted without the title character it could easily be arranged so that the king rather than the prince is the central figure. Restoring in the king's part all the lines that are usually cut away would go far toward putting Claudius and Hamlet on an equal footing. For a change we should like to see the tragedy of Claudius enacted, with Hamlet's part cut heavily in all the scenes in which the king does not appear. The Goodman Theater Company in Chicago might try this as one of their occasional dramatic experiments.

Trials of the Talkie Makers

At a recent \$5 motion picture premier in Hollywood the producer took talking pictures of the arriving celebrities. Everything apparently was all right, but when run off in the laboratory it became clear that the film had been ruined. Unnoticed, a runner for a clothing store had sidled up to the microphone and stayed there during the proceedings, whispering frequently "Best suits in town, \$29.50, at So-and-So's."

He Couldn't Bear It

Speaking of \$5 photoplay premieres in Hollywood, Will Rogers flew away to Oklahoma recently to avoid one, and he was the star of the film being shown, too. Said he couldn't bear to see people paying \$5 each to get into a motion picture theater. The catch in the matter is that there are many of the tickets have been given away that first nights have yielded little profit beyond the debatable amount of advertising derived from all the ballyhoo. Now the Hollywood first night free list has been so heavily unraveled that though the reviewers and their secretaries get in, passes are being refused to the secretaries' secretaries.

Eavesdropping Microphones

Uncommonly sensitive is the sound apparatus used in the making of talking pictures. News reel men never know what they have brought in until the results are heard as well as seen in the studio. Something like this must be heavily cut because of undesired talk picked up. But recently a news reel crew was made happy by the discovery that they caught the voice of the taciturn Lindbergh. The news reel man said privately to him, "Thank you, Colonel," and Lindbergh had whispered "You're welcome." The microphone overheard them, and the words can be heard in all parts of the theater where this news reel is being shown.

Says Elmer E. Rice

There is no law which compels people to write plays. If a man writes a play and gives it a public presentation, he should not complain if it is unfavorably received. Lindbergh's adverse criticism is as much a hazard incidental to a dramatist's occupation as is stormy weather to a mariner's.

"The Girl from Havana"

Not the least enjoyment for many picture-goers is the introduction into photoplays of backgrounds of scenes in unfamiliar lands. The detective story, "The Girl from Havana," offers unusual interest in scenic background, as the camera follows a group of jewel thieves from California to Cuba aboard a ship that passes through the Panama Canal. A member of the boat's crew explains the working of the canal locks for comic relief, and the scene is set, and, incidentally, for the benefit of the spectators. The story itself has a dialogue accompaniment which never slows up the action. As the juvenile lead of this Fox picture Paul

Lane proves that he has made for himself a place in the films. Lola Lane plays a girl detective with dash and sings well at the ship's concert.

Two Language Talkies

Sono-Art Productions are making a talkie in English and Spanish in Hollywood, with Eddie Dowling in the English lead and José Bohr heading the separate Spanish cast. A German version of "Laumox" is shortly to be released in Berlin, though made as an English-speaking film recently in Hollywood. The pictures are the same, with the voices of Hedwig Reicher and other German-speaking players substituted for the English voice track made by Winifred Westover and her supporting company in the English-speaking version.

A Roosevelt Film

A film biography of Theodore Roosevelt, compiled by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, was recently shown in New York at the Women's Arts and Industries Exposition. Enough pictures made by news photographers assembled to make a 14-reel subject, selected from a total of 250,000 feet of film gathered from all over the world.

Ethel Barrymore, Composer

That Ethel Barrymore is a pianist of such quality that she might have taken up a concert career in lieu of the stage has long been known. Recently she admitted that she is also a composer and that some of her music "may be published sometime." Playgoers recall with pleasure that she is not one of those unhappy performers who have to fake stage phobias while someone else makes the playing. Alfred Lunt, as long ago as "Clarence," proved his artistry by studying the saxophone for several months so that he need not make believe play the instrument in the course of Booth Tarkington's comedy.

Moderated Raptures

From a mining town comes the story of a vaudeville performer who appeared to no applause in an upstairs picture house. He complained to the manager about his cool reception. "They liked you much," the manager explained, "but you see my people applaud with their feet. Twice I had to pay for a new ceiling downstairs before I taught them not to."

Impressions of California

Water colors by Winthrop B. Allen, exhibited as "Impressions of California," are on view through Oct. 26 at Grace Horne's Galleries, corner Stuart and Dartmouth Streets, Boston. Mr. Allen was well known for his spectacular subjects, such as the Grand Canyon, Yosemite Park, the Pacific Coast at Carmel and the sequoias, because of his dramatic feeling for atmosphere, his skill in indicating the scale of enormous masses, and his crisp way of modeling forms by means of well-defined outlines and complementary planes of color.

Seemingly built up out of colored segments of air, his brilliant "Sun Rise—Mt. Jacinto," "Desert Verberna" assembles chords of purple shadows amidst the blue planes of the mountains, with a few flowers for the ground grace notes and a greenish sky as obbligato to the whole. Rarely does one see pictures in which the musical connotations are so marked as in these. There is stately grandeur in "Big Redwoods," an appropriate blond beauty in "Sainted Dome," a mantic charm in the mission garden scenes, and a delight in odd natural forms in "Desert Cactus."

Also on view at these galleries are recent etchings by American, English, French and Australian artists, including Laurence, Landon, Logan, Lindsay, Wilkinson.

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Music News of the World

The Congress of Critics

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

FOR the third time, the societies of musical, dramatic, and literary criticism have met in congress. The first of these gatherings took place at Paris. The second was held at Salzburg. This year it is at Bucharest that the members of the congress have met.

Rumania surrounded this meeting with a peculiar solemnity. The Government proved itself to be a tactful and magnificent host. It was at Sinaia, the picturesque summer residence of the Queen that the first business meetings were held. Later sessions were carried on in the capital. The Sovereign received the members of the congress in her castle of Polshar, attended by the Princess Helen, the Princess Helena and accompanied by the little King, who that day wore long trousers for the first time. For all her visitors she had a gracious word. I had personally the honor of quite a long conversation with her and I was able to observe the lively interest she took in all musical questions and in particular in the problems presented, from the point of view of universal education, by the technique of mechanical music.

The nations represented at the congress were Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the United States, France, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland and Slovakia.

Federation Formed

The great question to decide was that of the internationalization of the critical societies of the world. At the two previous congresses it had not been possible to bring proposals of this kind to a head. This time, the labors of the congress have been crowned with success. Everyone realized the necessity of inaugurating an international federation of professional groupings charged with certain missions of intellectual policy in the different countries. This federation is now founded. The delegates have unanimously proclaimed its inception.

Here is the text which constitutes the baptismal act of the International Federation of Criticism:

"1. The societies regularly constituted by the different nations represented at the congress found their international federation.

"2. The present act of this federation shall be Paris.

"3. To supply the costs of the new organization, it is provided that each society of critics shall ask each of its members for a minimum and indispensable share of one franc d'or.

"4. A provision committee has been instituted whose business will be to establish in six months the statutes and services of the new federation. It will have its seat in Paris under the honorary presidency of M. Paul Glinist and will be composed of Professor Springer (Germany), Dumont (England), Stan Golestan (Rumania), M. Lejeune (Belgium), Irving Scherke (United States) and Fortunat Strowski (France)."

The Complimentary Ticket

A number of reports were made by the representatives of the different nations. Some made us acquainted with the local rules of the societies of critics. One could thus observe that these rules were very different. In certain countries the relations among critics, authors, theater directors and actors are rather strained. In others, on the other hand, the societies have managed to win the prestige and authority necessary to make their rights and their adherents respected.

The question of the complimentary ticket was discussed. Is it a critic the guest of the director of the theater, and in consequence under an obligation to him, or is he the representative of a newspaper to which a right of entry to an artistic production is spontaneously recognized? This delicate question does not receive the same solution in every country.

Belgium has obtained extremely interesting practical results in that which concerns the privileges of criticism. When some journalist applies to a theater management for seats, he is referred to the Critics' Association, and it is this organization that grants or refuses the requested invitations. Further, the Brussels Association has founded a school of criticism, with practical exercises. The future magistrates of aesthetics have the opportunity to write notices in the conditions they will be faced with when they have become professionals. In other capitals, on the other hand, the critics struggle between the theater directors, who do not forgive them and the newspaper directors, whom publicity interests move more than dramatic and musical art.

Soundings a Warning

Charged with the task of giving an account of the state of musical criticism in France, I thought it my duty to sound a warning to the members of the congress, which caused a lively emotion among them. I made them see that musical life was tending in a direction that risked completely overturning the present balance of aesthetic rubrics. The power of popularization of mechanical music in the forms of records or talking films presents absolutely new problems that it would be folly to treat with disdain. Whether one likes it or not, the great musical events of tomorrow will be these, and not concerts or recitals. What is the good of discussing at length the interpretation of a singer when given of a melody in a concert hall containing 500 people, when that singer, a few hours earlier, sang the same melody in a studio, to fix on wax or film an interpretation that will reach millions of hearers? It is on this record of criticism on this film that the essential effort of criticism should be concentrated.

Now, up till the present these two genres have not been taken seriously by musical authorities. In many newspapers these matters are connected with those of publicity, and are dealt with by second class writers. A grave mistake, for which criticism as a whole will one day pay dearly. We are on the eve of a revolution which was adopted by the Congress.

"The Congress of Dramatic and Musical Critics at Bucharest draw the most serious attention of the societies of every country to the great and progressive importance of electrical and mechanical means of reproduction and propagation of the spoken word, music and miming, and to the necessity of intrusting the criticism of these manifestations of modern art to critics specially qualified, in the interest of art, of the artistic education of the public and of the critics themselves."

It is evident that the inception of the International Federation of Critics represents an extremely important event in this struggle. It is by understanding and solidarity between all those who have still the taste for intellectual values that one may be able, in the society of tomorrow, to uphold the ideal against materialism.

On breaking up, the meeting place of the fourth international congress of critics was fixed at Prague, for September next. It is probable that by that time many things will have changed in the world of music and of the theater. The internationalization of criticism has then come in good time.

More Genuine Moussorgsky Texts

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

CONTINUING his admirable work on Moussorgsky's music, Prof. Paul Lamm has given us the genuine text of the Russian master's "Four Macabre Songs and Dances," which were known to us only in Rimsky-Korsakoff's revision. The position is now, that of Moussorgsky's output another dozen songs and the opera "Khovantchina" remain known in the revised version only; so that the time is not far distant when all his music will be available in its genuine form, and a full study of his musical style will become possible.

How misleading the data provided by the revised texts were shown by the publication, last year, of the genuine "Boris Godunov." The comparative study of the four songs now before us is no less instructive and astonishing. Here and there (almost at random, it would seem) Rimsky-Korsakoff had altered one note, one chord, or several, tampered with the texture of the accompaniment or with the tonal scheme. Some of these changes (especially among the minor ones) are, aesthetically speaking, altogether unimportant. Others, in all fairness, may be said to constitute improvements, although very trifling; there are the kind of minor emendations that a composer, on rereading his work, might carry out as a matter of course. But the more important ones—I regret to have to use such strong words—either inane or actually detrimental.

Two Examples
A couple of examples showing to what extent certain Moussorgsky's inspirations were disguised will not be out of place. I shall take them from the beautiful "Trepak," which of the four has suffered most at the reviser's hands. The beginning of this song is:

Plains, fields and forests,
All dead and dark,
And the tempest moaning and sobbing.

In his setting of the first two lines, Moussorgsky, by a real stroke of genius, conveys the impression of vastness and solitude by means of a succession of three distinctly related, weirdly hollow chords, which abruptly and most effectively usher in, in strong contrast, the main key of the song (D minor), with the beginning of the third line:



This was altered by Rimsky-Korsakoff to:



Soundings a Warning

For powerfully imaginative and significant music, he substituted something bald and colorless, which left to the words the whole burden of suggesting (as Moussorgsky had done so well) the atmosphere, and carrying us at once in medias res—a heavy price to pay for the mere sake of starting the song on the main key according to convention.

Gusts of Wind Conveyed
Another alteration, less grave, but equally unaccountable, occurs with the apostrophe to the tempest ("Blow him to his bed, you snowstorm"). Moussorgsky had arranged the chromatic runs in the accompaniment in alternating groups of seven and nine notes to a beat, with the further occasional contrasts of groups of 10 notes or six—thereby conveying, very simply and forcibly, the impression of the rise and fall of gusts of wind. Rimsky-Korsakoff substituted runs of eight notes, which is a mere technicality, but it does so in order to render the task of the player less difficult? One can hardly imagine that a pianist capable of dealing with the accompaniment of "Trepak" would be inconvenienced by the passage as written by Moussorgsky.

It might be added that this is just the kind of alteration which Rimsky-Korsakoff, who in his music evinces

so keen and subtle a sense of picturesque and decorative effects, would not have been expected to carry out. Not even the rules of "correct" writing could be adduced in its favor. But then, it often happened that when revising Moussorgsky's music, Rimsky-Korsakoff blue-penciled things which, years later, he himself did not hesitate to resort to.

Typical Instance

The point was made by the Russian critic Karatygin, who gave the following typical instance: "The first act of 'Khovantchina' ended on a diminished fifth. Rimsky-Korsakoff, editing this work in 1885, provided a final cadence more in accordance with convention. But 20 years later, he made the third act of his own opera, 'Kitei,' end on a diminished fifth." And all students of Moussorgsky who are aware of Rimsky-Korsakoff's blind obedience to passing fashion and his lack of artistic independence (commented on) can but wonder at the persistency with which he reduces Moussorgsky's rhythms (for instance, the alternating 5-4 and 3-4 of the first chorus in "Boris Godunov," or a whole section of "Trepak," originally written, quite rightly, in alternating 3-2 and 4-4) to a uniform 2-4 meter.

It is sometimes alleged just now that protests against Rimsky-Korsakoff's interference with Moussorgsky's music betoken prejudice, and blind obedience to passing fashion as well. I venture to suggest that the facts of the case speak for themselves, and that the sooner the whole matter is cleared up the better: for then it will be possible to dismiss, of good and all, the painful question of Rimsky-Korsakoff as a reviser, and to think of him only as the very gifted composer he was.

Contemporary Russian Music

By LEONID SABANEV

VI—Nikolai Roslavets

NIKOLAI ROSLAVETS is an interesting figure on the horizon of Russian composers. He is longer young, as he belongs to the same generation as Miliukov and Krein, but he came forward with extreme innovating tendencies quite a long time ago. At the beginning of his career he was a composer of the "ecstasy" school, his music being a reflection of his philosophical schematism; there is nothing of the ecstatic in Roslavets. On the contrary, he rejects "inspiration" and the necessity for it. From his point of view everything is exhausted by knowledge and mastery; he is the "craftsman-innovator," and is proud of his calling. You can offer him no higher praise than to say that his work is entirely uninspired.

And yet, strange though it may seem, for all this lack of "inspiration," there is in the music an organizing basis in tonal sequences so powerful that the music produces an impression sometimes very near to that derived from the "ecstasy" of Scriabin. Roslavets' harmonies are very complicated and far-fetched, his mastery is above criticism, and though the living spirit is absent, his tonal architecture impresses by its adherence to musical law. He is an extraordinarily fertile composer, his system enabling him to produce an output of almost fantastic dimensions. He has written numerous piano sonatas, violin sonatas, cello sonata, chamber compositions and songs. To his pen belong a big violin concerto, a symphony, a cantata ("October"), and a great many small things.

Revolutionary Ideas

Roslavets was one of the few composers who decided at the beginning of the Russian revolution to connect his art with revolutionary ideas. He was a prominent member of the Communist Party in those early days, and he brings his theory into conformity with the teachings of Marxism; but in this regard he can hardly be acquitted of affectation. In any case, his is an extremely refined and aesthetic art, possessing a certain exquisiteness in the form, it not in the substance, and not at all fitted to impress the Russian "working masses." And such has proved to be the case—Roslavets' music has passed them by, just as art as a whole has passed them by. His music has remained in the background, as a strange, logical and rational line of art, which has deviated from the general course of Russian music.

One Feature in Common

These two composers differ in many respects, but they have one feature in common. A certain formalism in their views on art unites Scriabin who connected his art with the mystical aspects of human thought, and Roslavets, the materialist musician, the pure aesthete who, for whom music has no content and ends when the sounds fade away. Roslavets, like Scriabin, bases the structure of his music on a certain theory, which is more rational, more considered, and more vigorously and rigidly carried through than is the case with Scriabin. His harmonic audacities represent not the turbulence of one dissatisfied with the accepted norms of musical existence, but a scheme thought out by him, which necessarily engenders of itself its musical, lyrical consequences. He constructed a harmonic theory of his own, and the whole of his music is only a simple and logical application of that theory.

Roslavets in his materialistic formalism is more logical than Scriabin.



EMERSON WHITHORNE

The Washington Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Washington

APPROPRIATE to an official house of books were the chamber-music concerts given at the Library of Congress on Oct. 7 and 8. All in the way of taking down accredited volumes from the shelves were the programs, and quite in the manner of leisurely, undistracted reading of them were the performances. Everything correct from first to last, nothing freakish or in any wise out of accord with good taste and conventional behavior, the five meetings merit academic, journalistic and whatever other kind of approval pertains to a place where collections of printed and written expression are kept, some for scholarly and others for popular use.

Certain conflicts of view came to notice, though none that could too seriously menace the artistic calm. The most marked case of sentiments in opposition, as far as my observation went, was one that could not possibly lead to strife, though it might occasion some exchange of satiric remark, and that might start old hostilities that have to do with musical politics flaring up. What I refer to is the historic disagreement of ideal that persists between the early part of the eighteenth century and the later part of the nineteenth; between the period when composers found style in pure and severe line,

and that when they sought effect by means of emphasis and color; or in other words, between the methods of Bach and of Beethoven.

This might appear to some persons as an entirely unimportant matter, and a more innocent matter than warfare waged by conservatives against moderns, by partisans of tonality against those of atonality, to use the words, "tonality" and "atonality" as convenient battle-flags devoid of real meaning. But I am not so sure. All sorts of things may happen right in the councils of either of the two great camps. Internal dispute even arose, after a mild fashion, among the champions of the nineteenth century as to whether Bruckner and Brahms properly uphold the cause of romanticism or not. That happened halfway of the festival. The Bach-Beethoven issue, more insistent, seeped through to discussion at the beginning and spouted out to controversy at the end.

Delicate Economic Ground

Not to be in the least cynical, but only practical, I submit that we are here upon delicate economic ground. For who makes a living out of Bach? Little though I can be sure of on the subject, I have good enough reason to believe that musicians like J. Fred Walke, the choral director, and Harold Samuel, the pianist, carry on very well in the Bach business. The Oxford University Press truly ought to, considering the admirable quartets—if I have the size right—of the Bach cantatas and chorales they have been publishing for years. That I can scarcely go, but Beethoven! Pianists by the score, yes, by the hundred, support themselves by playing the "Waldstein" and the "Appassionata" sonatas. Orchestral conductors, by playing the "Egmont" and the "Leonore" overture No. 3 and the Symphony in C minor, No. 5.

So the question has its concrete as well as its abstract side; and I for one shall resist the temptation of critic to arbitrate it. The only thing I shall presume to do is to offer a momentary opinion, which I may be expected to recall, or if anyone wants a plainer avowal, contradict, at any time. Outspokenly then, I regard the Grand Fugue, Op. 134, of L. van Beethoven, for two pianos, as arranged by Harold Bauer from the composer's version for piano, four-hands, and as presented by Mr. Bauer and Arthur Loesser at the Auditorium of the Library on the evening of Oct. 7, an inferior effort by vast and immeasurable odds to the "Art of Fugue" by J. S. Bach, as arranged by Wolfgang Graßer for orchestra, organ and harpsichord, and as interpreted by Leopold Stokowski with Lynwood Farnam, organist, and Frank Bibb and Lewis Richards, harpsichordists, assisting, on the evening of Oct. 9. Nor will I decry the idea of Beethoven's arranging for piano a piece which I greatly like in the version for string quartet, nor the notion of Mr. Bauer's arranging Beethoven's arrangement. For that matter, who on my own side of the debate can justify Graßer's elaborate orchestration of the "Art of Fugue"?

Oftentimes, I apprehend, our commendation goes to our hero, do what he will. Well, Mr. Bauer is my hero rather than Mr. Stokowski. Nevertheless, I rate Mr. Bauer and Mr. Loesser, sounding out the measures of the "Grand Fugue" on their pianos, far below Mr. Stokowski and his colleagues setting forth the counterpoint of the "Art of Fugue" on strings, woods, brasses and keyed instruments of the ancient types. The Beethoven work has, granted, that desirable quality known as human which the Bach work lacks. And yet, in technical development the Art of Fugue seems to me to go farther than the music of Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms and all the other composers of the nineteenth century together; a construction as passionless, let us say, as the Paradise of the "Divine Comedy," and as gloriously illumined.

So much for classic considerations. A couple of texts of the American school—Ernest Bloch's Sonata for violin and piano and Emerson Whithorne's Piano Quintet in A flat, Op. 48, were looked into on the morning of Oct. 9, Jacques Gordon and Mr. Bauer meeting the perusal of the sonata, and the Gordon String Quartet of Chicago, with Mr. Bauer, that of the quintet. The sonata, dated 1920, goes back to the period of the composer's early acclaim in America. To receive never came European musician to the United States to settle who fared better than Mr. Bloch. He

was accepted almost at the moment of arrival; nor has his reputation waned, even if the impression produced by some of his exploits, especially his symphonic ones, does not always match the pretensions put forward for them. His gifts serve him more happily, do they not, where few instruments are concerned than where many? He seems to me, at any rate, to be more handy with contrasts of light and shade than with those of color.

But not to discuss special points, Mr. Bloch some years ago put in what is undoubtedly the most distinguished piece of writing ever awarded the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize. That was at Pittsfield, Mass., before the festival was moved to Washington and here performed as a sonata for viola and piano. The six judges of the contest divided on the voting, three and three; and Mrs. Coolidge, I have always understood, broke the deadlock, giving her voice to the manuscript of Bloch. The score that lost was one submitted by Rebecca Clarke; and I have always thought it should have won, inasmuch as the Bloch piece, though entered in the competition as a sonata, was afterwards clothed with orchestral accompaniment and performed round about as a concerto. That, I believe, could hardly have happened unless it was fundamentally designed on the concert platform and arguments from the exceptional practice of classic masters fall to convince me to the contrary. The most renowned name, nevertheless, in the list of persons taking the \$1000 prize is Bloch's, and his winning music survives.

What to say of the Quintet of Whithorne? Fortunate Library of Congress committee, that found among recent American chamber music compositions in five-instrument form a work of such individuality and of such assured strength to stand in the repertory! To good purpose, indeed, Whithorne wrote his Opus 48 last year and had it ready for this occasion.

The Prize Winner

And what, pray, of the piece that is awarded the E. S. Coolidge prize of 1929?

"Divertissement Grotesque," for piano, flute, oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon, by Joseph Hüttel, presented on the evening of Oct. 7, by Georges Barrère and his Wind Ensemble, is a charming study in color and an interesting exercise in the form of a suite, worthy of being brought out in Europe, where Mr. Barrère is reported to have gone to give chamber music concerts under Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge auspices.

What of the Roth String Quartet of Budapest that appeared on the afternoon of the second day, program consisting of works by Bruckner, Wolf and Brahms? Remarkable intonation, someone said; the four instruments sounding as one. Brilliant execution, too; but a certain monotony of perfection and a rather extraordinary reticence on the part of the violoncello.

For diversion, a morning of Negro melodies and jazz started the second day. Marion Kirby and John J. Niles being the performers in the songs, and Nathaniel Shilkret and jazzmen those in the hand pieces. To be up with the jazz hour, the committee provided a novelty for this program, a lubrication for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, saxophone and percussion, by Werner Janssen.

French music? Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Fauré, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

Choral and Band Music in Spain

JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

CATALONIA was the first province in Spain to practice choral singing, and its supremacy remains unchallenged in that field to the present day. Later, choral singing gained ground in the Basque, Asturian and Galician provinces, and later again it extended to the Castilian. At Madrid there is one choral organization, which owes its continued existence entirely to its director's zeal. But in smaller centers, such as Zamora, there are choral societies flourishing.

Most of these promote the writing of choral music and thereby serve a direct artistic purpose apart from their social and educational value. Their repertory comprises music written especially for them and often inspired from regional folk music, which is thus preserved and propagated.

The International exhibitions in Barcelona and Seville provided opportunities for all the main choral unions of Spain to give concerts, each one singing examples of the tunes of its own region, more or less artistically harmonized and embellished.

New Works

It gave, last season, performances of a number of new works, and new parts works of which other parts had been performed before—the latter being "Folias y Paisajes," by Amadio Vives, and "Cantos Franciscanos," by Luis Romeu, both mentioned in a previous article of mine. One of these is secular, the other devotional; one is more complicated, the other of striking simplicity. One contains numbers composed not to a literary text, but to purely descriptive words; the other closely follows a lyrical text whose emotions it expresses directly and continuously. Both are distinctly Catalonian in character, although the composers have not actually used or imitated native musical lore—except, on one or two occasions, Vives. But the character of Catalonia's native music asserts itself, transfigured, so to speak, under aspects that are characteristic of the individuality of either composer.

One work, it should be added, is almost suggestive of the stage, the other is austere. "Cold, cold is my heart," from the "Cantos Franciscanos," is Gregorian in character, yet freely conceived and carried out. "In-

troduccion y Danza," from "Folias y Paisajes," is altogether in the popular mood, containing, as it does, original themes which might be folk tunes, and folk tunes treated with genuine originality, in subtle contrapuntal combinations.

Among the novelties should be mentioned Marimón's "La Adoracion" and two works by Luis Maria Millet: "The Virgin's Lullaby" and "A Rustic Carol." Luis M. Millet is a young composer who was awarded prizes in several competitions and is now successfully inaugurating his career as a writer of choral music.

The Valencian Bands

The Orfeón de Mierés, during a tour which included Madrid and Barcelona, successfully performed a choral poem by Eduardo M. Torner entitled "A Village Feast." Each number of this work originates in some folk-lore element, which the sub-titles indicate, and the whole is vivid and characteristic of the customs and musical atmosphere of the Asturian region.

Whereas Catalonia is the main center for choral singing, instrumental bands are especially popular in the Valencia region, where dozens of them exist, recruited among small populations of agricultural laborers and herdsmen, and stimulated by competitions which take place at Valencia. These competitions ought to encourage composers to write music suitable for such bands, and Spanish in inspiration. But for the present the available repertory consists mainly of transcriptions from more or less current foreign works. This was shown at the recent competition, in which about 20 bands took part. But among the items compulsory for all competitors in one class were two dances by Granados. Other Spanish items performed were "El Festin de Baltasar," by the Valencian composer Salvador Giner; the overture "El Diabolo en Sevilla," by Gomis; a pantomime from "Las Golondrinas," by Usandizaga, and "Scos de la Alhambra," by L. Sanchez.

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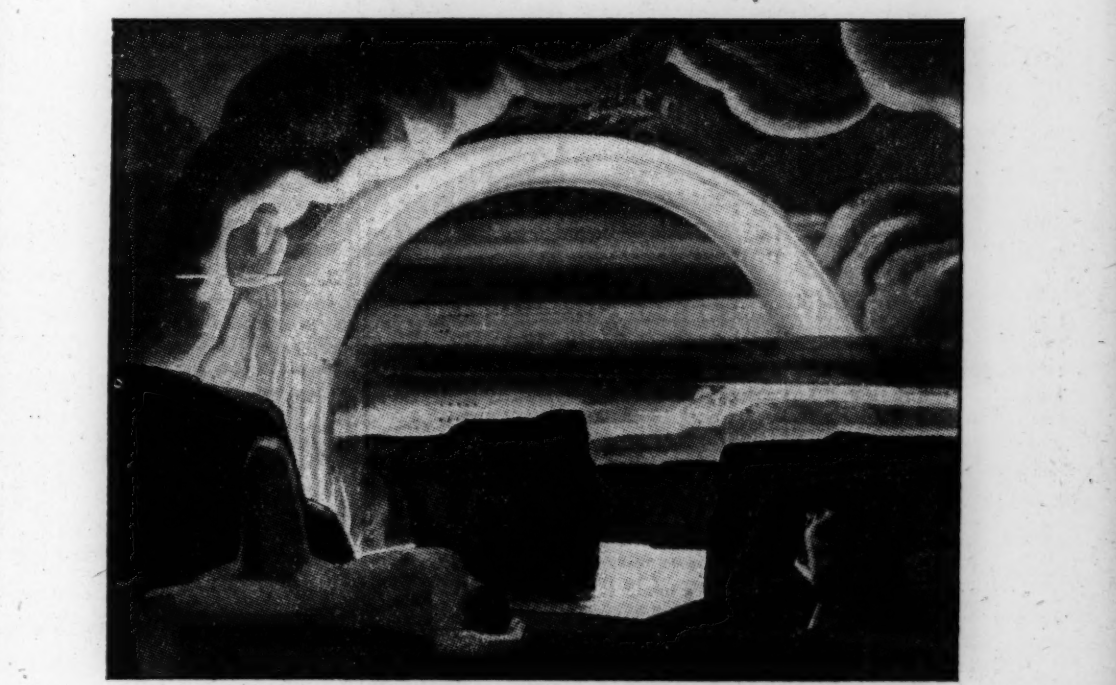
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"THE ENTRANCE OF THE GODS INTO VALHALLA," painted for the Steinway Collection by ROCKWELL KENT

It is in "Das Rheingold" that many critics feel that Wagner realized his full powers as the master "musical scene-painter." Certainly the sublime "Valhalla theme," with its tranquil majesty and its stirring note of victory, bespeaks all the glory of the ancient gods.

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National Aseme Co. reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 profit of \$2,053,544 after charges but before federal taxes, compared with \$759,285 in the first nine months of 1924.

after ord tax...	16,710,036	15,619,894
Total income*...	17,427,542	15,972,643
Before depreciation.		

ac 5 3/8 71.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	WASHINGTON—Operation in the
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ac Lt & P 5 1/8 75.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	pared with 97.7 per cent in August.
Cont Oil 6 1/2 55 ww.....	101 1/2		

Expansion in the Orient is planned in order to take advantage of the flourishing rayon business there. Corn

September quarter's net profit of Pittsburgh Steel Co. is equal, after preferred dividends, to \$1.46 a share on 25.5 shares of common, compared with \$2.35 a share in the like quarter of 1928.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Marked points of strength, such as Warrenton Bros., Pennsylvania, and others of the rails, can be noted as stocks to buy for leadership when the market turns.

Allegany Corp. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of \$1,436,585 after interest, general expenses, etc. For period from Feb. 15 to Sept. 30 net profit was \$2,985,490 after all charges.

RADIO AVIATION

These Commercial Programs!

By VOLNEY D. HURD

RADIO listeners by the thousands, discussing their favorite subjects, usually end with a single statement, uttered with a sigh: "These commercial programs!" Too much advertising talk on sponsored hours has been the cause.

A simple solution would seem to be the boycotting of such programs. Unfortunately, at the present time, that does not work. There is much less listening done by most of the older listeners than formerly—but the number of new listeners, eagerly listening to anything while it is a novelty, keep the number of listeners to a given program high enough so that those who do not listen are not missed.

However, the novelty of radio is passing, and even new listeners are quickly learning the ropes and dropping out of the advertising talk hours. The unfortunate thing is that the good programs that keep their advertising down to a minimum suffer by their less careful follow-up by advertisers. The listener, "fed up" with advertising, begins to cut down his entire radio activity, and the set is neglected because he will not listen through poor programs to get the occasional good one.

One star of hope gleams on the radio horizon which should bring about a reform more speedily than anything else. This is "Wired Radio." Wired radio will bring you a choice of three programs from 7 a. m. until midnight, all completely free of any advertising talk whatsoever. These programs will be received off the electric light lines through a little box connected between your receiver and the light socket. You pay a nominal charge of say \$1 a month to the light company and these programs, of the best quality, are yours. The income derived from this charge, which reaches huge figures when multiplied by the thousands of listeners, pays for the best of talent and eliminates the advertising need.

Since most of the time is spent in listening to a good station and leave it, you may be sure we will pick the one which sent a steady flow of good entertainment into the house all day without having the music interrupted every five minutes to tell you that our lives are incomplete without certain soaps, matresses, beauty parlors, gasoline, fur coats, radio sets, shoes, garden implements or a lot in a new suburban land development.

Of some hundred listeners interviewed to date, all expressed themselves as ready to tune into the wired radio programs to the exclusion of all else except for perhaps one or two broadcast programs a week that are really good and have become family favorites. Certainly this does not look very well for existing radio-casting.

Wired radio is to make its bow in Cleveland shortly, and there is expected to spread to other parts of the country with great rapidity. When it does, we should have the solution to "these commercial programs!" There is no use spending

thousands of dollars for a program, only to shoot it into the air and have it fall on antennas which are disconnected because a wired radio program is being received.

Then there will probably be a great effort to reform radio-casting and eliminate the advertising to a great degree. Unfortunately this will be rather late, for it will be hard to win back listeners who have found a good source of programs completely free from advertising.

The real answer for the radio-caster and those who advertise is to clean house at once before the exodus begins. If it is done thoroughly and promptly, then radio-casting will have

New Chicago NBC Studios

COMPLETE plans for erection and equipment of the world's most pretentious radio-casting quarters atop the "largest building in the world" (up to 4 p. m. today) are announced by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company. The new Chicago studios of the company will be situated on the roof of the Merchandise Mart, in the heart of the city.

The most modern equipment for radio-casting will be installed in studios, offices and laboratories, and engineers have devised plans for meeting radio problems as far into the future as it is now able to envision them. No expense will be spared, it was pointed out, to provide the headquarters of the Chicago division with facilities for the acme of program presentation and transmission. More than 62,000 square feet of floor space will be required to house the various activities.

Formal opening of the new quarters, tentatively planned for Jan. 1, 1930, will be a definite step in fulfillment of Mr. Aylesworth's prediction two years ago that Chicago is destined to become one of the world's radio-casting centers of the world. The fact that the Chicago headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company are to be more pretentious than those now in use in New York, Washington or San Francisco is regarded as a significant recognition of the importance of Chicago's position in the radio-casting field.

An increasing number of programs are being originated in Chicago studios, and pressure of business has necessitated expansion virtually impossible in the present location in the Lake Michigan Building. It is also pointed out that in the new location, special construction will eliminate many of the physical and mechanical limitations of the usual office building. The quarters have been designed and will be built under the direction of O. B. Hanson, manager of operations and engineering of the NBC. The Chicago architectural firm of Graham Anderson, Probst & White,

a good chance of competition with wired radio.

There is another answer and that is legislation. Spain has solved the problem simply and effectively. It only allows 100 words of advertising talk to be put on the air during a single hour of radio-casting. That keeps it down perfectly.

In the matter of the same announcement that the United States is experiencing, according to Slesley Hurdston, just over from there. He states that the few French stations are loaded down with advertising, with the result that practically everybody depends upon the British Broadcasting Company's programs for their radio enjoyment, and it is pertinent to note that these latter are entirely free from advertising. It is to be hoped that United States radio is a sponsor will read the inscription on the wall.

Confronted at the conclusion of her "Romantic Ancestors" evening radio-cast with the necessity of completing the script for another impending presentation, she first of all took the opportunity to talk a little about her work between sips of milk and bites of a sandwich at the nearest Midway Avenue soda shop. And even here the Hungarian musicians of the

designers of the Merchandise Mart, will represent the NBC in architectural design and supervise the construction.

The new quarters will open with six studios, fully equipped with the very latest developments in radio apparatus. Wire lines and other facilities will be installed permitting expansion to an unlimited number of studios.

Studio A will be the largest radio theater in the world. It will be 75 feet long, 51 feet wide and with a 26-foot ceiling, giving a total floor space of 3280 square feet and a total content of 39,450 cubic feet. It would provide standing room for more than 1000 persons, it is estimated.

The studio will have a large number of innovations in equipment. Instead of the usual velvet or monks' cloth drapes, utilized in the regulating of acoustical effects, it will be walled with adjustable narrow panels. These strips will be movable in such manner as to present refractive, neutral or absorbing surfaces to the sounds produced in the room. This feature is a scheme devised by Mr. Hanson and is the outcome of his years of experience in studio acoustical work. It is believed to be the first installation of this sort ever attempted.

A group pipe organ and organ loft, specially adapted for radio presentations of varied character, will be installed. A raised stage, for use in productions permitting the presence of an immediate audience, and also useful in balancing and placing of large orchestras, will occupy one end of the studio.

The other studios vary in floor size and ceiling height to meet various acoustical conditions and adaptations to various sized musical aggregations. The smallest studio will be 21 by 30 feet, with a 10-foot ceiling. The other studios fall in size, ranging between the two mentioned. The total floor space devoted to the six radio-casting rooms will be 10,228 square feet.

Radio Control to the Fore

ONCE again radio legislation is to the fore. This congressional football is ready for the regular fall season to be kicked about in conferences without number until another change takes place. Radio laws have always been a problem. The Federal Radio Commission, a child of compromise, has existed by sufferance, until something better could be devised. Now Washington is getting ready to devise that needed something.

In Congress, Senator Couzens, now chairman of the all-important Interstate Commerce Committee, is concentrating on his bill creating a Federal Commission on Communications and Power, a measure which many believe will require several years of Congressional deliberation. It would place under the jurisdiction of one commission, organized somewhat after the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the present duties of the Federal Radio Commission, the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce and the Federal Power Commission. Besides taking over the authority over telephones and telegraph now resting in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In other words, the Couzens bill proposes a sweeping reorganization of the radio, the telephone, the telegraph and the power industry, placing under control of the proposed representative Wallace White, of Maine, co-author with Senator Dill, of Washington, of the Radio Act of 1927, will introduce another measure continuing the life of the Federal Radio Commission temporarily, until Congress convenes in regular session. He has indicated that this is President Hoover's wish, although it is known that the President is keenly interested in the Couzens bill.

The third one-year leave on life given the commission by Congress expires next Dec. 31, and the commission is scheduled to become an appeal board, sitting over the administrative decisions of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce. There is general agreement that, even should another continuance bill, of enactment by Dec. 31, this will not occur. The Secretary of Commerce—and President Hoover did this very thing when he held that office—is able to refer all administrative matters to the commission, thus, in effect, continuing it in force as at present.

Senator Dill concurs with Representative White's plan to continue the commission, basing his stand on the belief that the commission is needed pending the Couzens bill and other radio legislation that may be proposed. He will doubtless father a bill identical to Mr. White's in the Senate this winter. The attitude of men like Senator Copeland of New York, who opposed the commission's continuance last winter in favor of Department of Commerce rule over radio, remains to be seen.

Inside the industry an apparent apathy toward the problem of federal control will be shaken when the Radio Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Broadcasters hold their annual meetings this winter. These organizations have been too busy with their own problems to pay much attention to Washington during the extraordinary session of Congress that has been sitting this summer. One blast against the commission control has come from O. H. Caldwell, the former radio commissioner, whose antagonism toward any commission form of control is well known.

Engineers have usually approached the radio problem from the point of view of the particular station or interest which they represented. However, the American Engineering Council, whose interest in the Couzens bill is increased by the fact that wire and wireless communications would be drawn into single-headed control, along with power, has already begun to go into the matter as a public problem.

From Stock to Continuity

SOME radio program producers spend a good deal more money than we do, but I don't believe any of them give more time and thought to developing original ideas—and we think that that is what really counts in radio, just as it does on the stage, and in most other places," says Georgia Backus, who combines the functions of continuity writer and player in the dramatic hours at the Columbia System New York studios.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolises were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received their early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus, O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no furor at the time.

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Government Takes Reins in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANBERRA—The Commonwealth Government has now begun to take over and control the radio-casting stations of Australia, which have hitherto been under the management of private companies. This is in accordance with the new policy of the Government, announced some time ago, under which the Government will control all the A class stations and transfer from them programs provided by a contractor.

The successful tenderer for the task of supplying the program in all states was Union Theaters, Ltd., and this company will receive a revenue based on a percentage of the amount collected annually from the 24s. license fee which is charged to the owners of listening sets. On this basis the company will receive about £200,000 a year. The stations from which these programs will be transmitted will be controlled, operated and maintained by the Commonwealth Government.

In an inaugural broadcast address in opening the new service from 2FC Sydney, which was the first of the stations to be taken over by the Government, the Postmaster-General (William G. Gibson) assured the people of Australia of the Government's desire to give the best service possible, and he paid a tribute to those companies which had pioneered this service.

Mr. Gibson pointed out that although radio-casting service had been in operation in Australia for only six years, there were now 300,000 licensed listeners and that radio-cast programs in Australia reached about 1,000,000 persons daily. He added that the area served by the Australian stations was equal to the combined areas of Great Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, and a portion of Russia, in which there was a population of about 600,000,000.

The patent particularly covers a means for preventing destruction of ships of the Graf Zeppelin kind by fire or lightning. The patent specifications cover "an airship comprising a cell filled with a noninflammable carrying gas, another cell filled with inflammable gas, a collapsible cell within said latter cell and means connected with said latter cell for allowing the escape of inflammable gas therefrom." Another specification covers a collapsible cell communicating with the motor gondola and a bow cell of extra strength.

"The suggestions heretofore made," Dr. Eckener stated in his application, "for the utilization of a noninflammable carrying gas for airships were objectionable both on account of the comparative rarity and the resulting high costs of production of such gases, and in view of the specific gravity which, for instance in the case of helium, is the double of hydrogen. Nor was it possible to arrive at practical results with the suggestions heretofore made of providing the airship with a jacket of nitrogen surrounding the gas cells because the loss of buoyancy incumbent thereon is excessive, aside from the complicated construction and high costs of a complete jacket of nitrogen or a noncombustible carrying gas."

"My invention contemplates the utilization of noninflammable carrying gases by providing a noninflammable gas of low specific gravity such as helium only at such points of the ship which are particularly exposed to lightning strokes, especially the front or bow portion, and at the sections above the engine which are particularly liable to take fire."

"Strokes of lightning, as shown by experience, are likely to occur at the ends of the airship only. At the rear end of the ship the widely projecting portions of the balancing and steering surfaces, which are not filled with gas, keep the lightning away from the gas in the hull, so that at this point there is no obvious necessity of special protection by an inflammable gas. Such gas of low specific gravity should accordingly be applied only at the bow and above the motor gondolas."

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Dr. Eckener Issued a Protective Patent After Long Wait

our experience we think will result in a quick turning in of some other program which contains perhaps less direct advertising material. It is because of this that we all welcome direct criticism from listeners and radio reviewers in the papers. It is only through them that we can prove to advertisers what the public really appreciates and will continue to listen to." D. M.

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Government Takes Reins in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANBERRA—The Commonwealth Government has now begun to take over and control the radio-casting stations of Australia, which have hitherto been under the management of private companies. This is in accordance with the new policy of the Government, announced some time ago, under which the Government will control all the A class stations and transfer from them programs provided by a contractor.

The successful tenderer for the task of supplying the program in all states was Union Theaters, Ltd., and this company will receive a revenue based on a percentage of the amount collected annually from the 24s. license fee which is charged to the owners of listening sets. On this basis the company will receive about £200,000 a year. The stations from which these programs will be transmitted will be controlled, operated and maintained by the Commonwealth Government.

In an inaugural broadcast address in opening the new service from 2FC Sydney, which was the first of the stations to be taken over by the Government, the Postmaster-General (William G. Gibson) assured the people of Australia of the Government's desire to give the best service possible, and he paid a tribute to those companies which had pioneered this service.

Mr. Gibson pointed out that although radio-casting service had been in operation in Australia for only six years, there were now 300,000 licensed listeners and that radio-cast programs in Australia reached about 1,000,000 persons daily. He added that the area served by the Australian stations was equal to the combined areas of Great Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, and a portion of Russia, in which there was a population of about 600,000,000.

The patent particularly covers a means for preventing destruction of ships of the Graf Zeppelin kind by fire or lightning. The patent specifications cover "an airship comprising a cell filled with a noninflammable carrying gas, another cell filled with inflammable gas, a collapsible cell within said latter cell and means connected with said latter cell for allowing the escape of inflammable gas therefrom." Another specification covers a collapsible cell communicating with the motor gondola and a bow cell of extra strength.

"The suggestions heretofore made," Dr. Eckener stated in his application, "for the utilization of a noninflammable carrying gas for airships were objectionable both on account of the comparative rarity and the resulting high costs of production of such gases, and in view of the specific gravity which, for instance in the case of helium, is the double of hydrogen. Nor was it possible to arrive at practical results with the suggestions heretofore made of providing the airship with a jacket of nitrogen surrounding the gas cells because the loss of buoyancy incumbent thereon is excessive, aside from the complicated construction and high costs of a complete jacket of nitrogen or a noncombustible carrying gas."

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The Listener Speaks

UNCLE BOB'S SHERWOOD is still holding forth at 7:30 "Prize" through the WJZ network in the "Dixie Circus" Hour. A long life associated with the "big top" and an excellent memory for interesting details, particularly those which children enjoy, seem to have provided him with an almost infinite supply of material for these programs.

Last Friday the veteran clown devoted his time to various short anecdotes—mostly about members of the feline tribe and their intrepid trainers.

Between these several stories listeners were treated to all the characteristics of a circus—except the smell and the taste of pink lemonade and popcorn. There were the shouts of the clowns, the rumble of the crowd, the sounds of the animals coming and going and the important music of the band and callopie.

Two more good programs from WJZ on Friday were those offered by the Armstrong Quakers at 10 o'clock and the Armory Entertainers at 10:30. The Quakers presented another concert of the lighter kind of music, featuring the very attractive voice of Lois Bennett, who is fast becoming one of the most popular sopranos and orchestra under Joseph Koestner. In contrast to such fine musical selection of favorites from "The Student Prince," Mr. Crumit's efforts seemed a little flat. The orchestra and trio also did good work in Vincent Youman's one valuable relic of the defunct "Balalaika" entitled "The One Girl." This is really one of the most cheerfully attractive of any recent musical comedy numbers, and it was at its best under Mr. Koestner's direction.

Prices of air travel would seem to be coming down. British Air Lines Ltd., of which Colonel Bishop, V. C., the Canadian airman is chairman, advertises a taxi service to any part of Europe at 10d. a mile by day and 1s. 6d. by night. Hitherto the minimum price has been 1s. a mile. These new air taxis are four or five-seater monoplanes, with a 240 horsepower engine and fitted with wireless telephony.

Preparations are now in hand for a new British attempt on the world's long-distance nonstop record. The new attempt will be made from England to South Africa, a distance

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TRONDHJEM
Licorice-Stick-Boats
(Lakridshoter). Delicious sweets.
Now. Kr. 3.00 pr. kg. Packed in 2.5 kg. boxes.
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SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
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HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
ESKILSTUNA WARE A SPECIALITY
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CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
FIRST CLASS
LAUNDRY AND IRONING
11 Höögsgatan. Tel. 83, 312 56
Mrs. Bertha Nordström
We fetch and deliver the laundry

J. F. BROMS & SON
Norlandsgatan 6
FIRST CLASS GROCER
Crosse & Blackwell's products
obtainable here.

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MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY Ltd.
Berne Zürich
THE HOUSE FOR
CARPETS AND LINOLEUM
FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY
VOLKMANN-REINHARD
Schwanengasse 4, Berne

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
BERNE
58 KRAMGASSE
LE PETIT
TRIANON
M. B. Gabathuler
Berne
Couture
Plasterer &
Painting Business

HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16. Tel. Chr. 1521
C. BURKHARDT
Mode & Chapellerie
Aarberggasse 63 via-a-vis Main-Station

WWE. REUSSER, Berne
Kornhausplatz 10
MAJOLIKA
SWISS POTTERY
SALON DE COIFFURE
KOFMEL
Permanent Waving
Zeitlockenlaube 6 Tel. Chr. 34.80

MRS. A. VOLLENWEIDER
Epicurie fine
12 Monbijoustrasse 12
Tel. Chr. 6068

Switzerland

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If You Have Never Tasted
TOBLERONE
the delicious Swiss chocolate with milk,
honey and almonds, you have missed
a good thing.
TRY IT TODAY
You will find it always
fresh in our stores.
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G. GRAF-HEBEISEN
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Underwear Made to Measure
SPECIALITY: Knitted Stockings

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Kramgasse 84 Tel. Chr. 66.20
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J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
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in Switzerland
at **GESCHW. EHRHARDT**
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SALONS DE COIFFURE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
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HOTEL PENSION CITY
Rond Point Plainpains
Close to Church
Moderate Prices Home atmosphere

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A. ULRICH LANGENTHAL
SHOES
Noted for Quality and Fashion
Choice Delivered on Request
LAUSANNE
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Pleasant home-like pension
Close to Ecole Vierge
Large terrace, hot & cold running water,
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Table Linen Bed Linen
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Travelling representative
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Large variety of magazines.
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ST. GALLEN
Umbrellas
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Ever Fresh Novelties
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COUTURE
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JEANNE WIETLISBACH
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SNOW-BOOTS
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TOBLER
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BETTLEDERN
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Orders promptly executed and delivered.
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Specialty Shop for
Corsets, Lingerie Fine
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Specialty Shop for Silk Cloths
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Only Multergasse 26, Z. Schiff

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TRAVERS
I. HUGUENIN
Lingerie Made to Measure for
Ladies, Gentlemen and
Children
Representative of the firm Bühler
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ZÜRICH
Ladies Ready-Made Garments
Dress Goods—Silks
Underwear—Hosiery
White Goods
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GESCHW. DEBRUNNER
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Private Washers and Glätterei
PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL
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Opposite Christian Science church.
Moderate rates, delicious home cooking.
A stay for a day, a home for a year.
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CHOCOLATE FRUIT SYRUP
During Winter-season:
HOT MARRONS

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A. F. HONEYMAN
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LADIES' COATS AND SKIRTS
84 St. George's Street, Cape Town.
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DURBAN
GREENACRES
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
Branches at Johannesburg, Ladysmith
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Right on BEACH Front
MARINE PARADE
Surf Bathing, Tennis, Garage, Bedrooms
with phones; also Hot and Cold Run-
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GUARANTEED NEW Laid EGGS
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22 Gardner St. (near W. G. & Co.)
Proprietress: Mrs. Ada Brown
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Sausage Rolls, Scones, etc.
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STEAM
LAUNDRY
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For All Your Electrical Work
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Electrical Engineers
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Comprehensive Stocks of: Diamond
Rings, Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
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Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to
you at prices which ensure a big
saving every time you purchase a
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Only Address:
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CONFECTIONERY TEA ROOM
BIDEN'S CANDY KITCHENS, Ltd.
Walter Mansions, 106 Eloff Street
FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Charlotte Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort and quietness. Pleasant grounds,
2 tennis courts, garage. Two minutes' walk
to Christian Science church. Phone 00163.
Tel. "Fairhaven," Johannesburg.

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A. OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear.

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AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful Christmas cards and postcards—also personal greetings, unassured values, high commissions; earnings start immediately; experienced agency, DOUGLAS CO., Dept. 8-3, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS \$2000 to \$25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminary interviews are conducted for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized; no identity covered; personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; no registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA. English cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; every convenience; fireplace, furnace, gas, electric in living room, laundry; 2-car garage, 2 servants' rooms with bath; home artistically furnished. Oriental rugs, baby grand piano; faces south and east. Call for details. E. W. GILHULEY, 9200 N. Atlantic Ave., Suite 200, Jacksonville, Fla.

MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG MAN of highest integrity, established 19 years in Hollywood, fine business connections, desires agency, domestic or foreign, for distribution in California. LESLIE E. CUFFE, 601 Guaranty Bldg., Hollywood, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—For sale in fine residential section, 15-room house with 6½-acre apartment on 2-acre corner. A. A. F. 355 Mountain Rd., Englewood, N. J. Tel. Englewood 906.

HOLLYWOOD, FLA.—For sale, residence, bargain. Located 5 minutes' ride to beautiful Hollywood station. Spanish style bungalow, furnished, built six years, in strictly fine condition, always occupied by owner. Living room, sun parlor, 2 bedrooms, the floor bath, dining room, kitchen, also large refrigerator; has servants' apartment with complete bath, screened porch and rear porch. Large one-story garage building, built to match house, has complete apartment with bath, for chauffeur or can be rented; 2 very large spaces for 2 cars; laundry room; lot 150 ft. wide, surrounded by hedge, has an abundance of tropical trees and shrubbery. Cost owner \$25,000, will sell for \$12,500. Call for details. E. W. GILHULEY, 9200 N. Atlantic Ave., Suite 200, Jacksonville, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANIONABLE woman who has had some experience with bath, for chauffeur or can be rented; 2 very large spaces for 2 cars; laundry room; lot 150 ft. wide, surrounded by hedge, has an abundance of tropical trees and shrubbery. Cost owner \$25,000, will sell for \$12,500. Call for details. E. W. GILHULEY, 9200 N. Atlantic Ave., Suite 200, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. I. Wernette & Son

REALTORS

Glendale, California

15 minutes from center

PARADISE, CALIF.—For sale in southwest section, a real home for family with children; 5 master bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, furnace, price reasonable; no trades considered. 610 S. Grand Ave.

SENIOR, CALIF.—Opportunity at lowest cost for residence, school or rest home; massive cut stone home, large rooms, wide, easy stairways, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 20 acres, wooded hills, fruit and shade trees and fine swimming pool; 100 ft. wide, one hour on highway from Oakland and San Francisco. Call for details. ROBERT ELLIS, San Jose, Calif., Owner.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women Agents in every country to sell imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. BIRKING HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078. Tucker 5893. NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Lacy). Intelligent service for placement in all lines; registration in person. 220-31 N. W. 1st St., Miami, Fla.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CORONADO, CALIF.—Furnished home, 3 bedrooms, desirable neighborhood; near beach and ocean; \$150 per month, if leased \$125; owner pays upkeep on car. Call for details. 251 S. Broadway, San Diego, Calif.

HILLSIDE HOME, beautifully situated; 9 rooms, 3 baths; Chinese rugs, radio, electric range, etc.; for 3 to 6 months. P. O. Box 251, Beverly Hills, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasant home atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigerator; central heating and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block from beach, just off Hollywood Blvd. 1028 N. Sycamore. Granite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Main St., near downtown, desirable neighborhood; one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator, garage, etc.; centrally located; B and C cars and bus in door.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautiful, fully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line, etc.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON. To let, 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; rent \$40.00. Call for details. 181 Audubon Road, Back Bay, Boston.

BOSTON, 30 Commonwealth Ave.—To let, 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; rent \$40.00. Call for details. 181 Audubon Road, Back Bay, Boston.

BOSTON, 1914 Beacon St., corner Art St.—8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; \$80.00. Call for details. 181 Audubon Road, Back Bay, Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suite, reasonable rates; references. 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4-room apartment, American neighborhood; fireplace; price \$75.00. 227 Rawson Rd., Hubbard 104 or Rent \$100.00.

NEW YORK CITY—For sale or rent, in co-operatively owned apartment house on Park Avenue (restricted ownership); 4 bedrooms, east, south and north outlook; favorable terms for long lease or sale. Box 6-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 17 West 55th St.—Beautiful 8-room apartment, unfurnished; tiled bath, all improvements; \$70 monthly.

BOSTON, 222 Hemenway St.—Small furnished suite, suitable for couple, in semi-private house; modern conveniences, clean, quiet, comfortable.

TETLOW HALL BOSTON

ONE Beautiful Apartment. Unfurnished, or will furnish for good tenant; large living room, large alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath; plenty of heat and hot water. Tel. 428-426.

TO LET—In Somerville, Mass., near Boston Rd., upper apartment of 8 large, sunny, sunny rooms; storeroom; bath and laundry; extra fine closet accommodations; all improvements; very desirable location; adult American family preferred; rent \$60 a month. Telephone 508-104-M.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Attractive 5-room lower apartment, unfurnished, clean, modern location; near cars, Protestant, 41 Hingley Rd., Middlesex 2207-J.

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S. EMMETT, Successor to W. S. LOCKE. Rebuilding All Kinds of Books. 94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 6243 Boston

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DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING. 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open for Season—Private and Class. Dances Friday Evenings. Tel. R. 9-090

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Nash Letter Bureau. Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing, Public Correspondence. 120 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. WISCONSIN 1185

DRESSMAKING

CUSTOM dressmaking and first class remodeling. ADRIENETTE, Modiste, 1398 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Aspirin 7449.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Commerce Employment Bureau. 505 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderbilt 2001

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON. 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COURT 1254

FLORENCE SPENCER. Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43rd Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0000.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ANTHONY AGENCY—Governess, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral 3531, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY. 2 West 120th Street, New York City. Dependable (white) secretaries; reference investigated. BELLA BREWER, license. Telephone: Hutton 6224-3489.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

100K SALE—A real home! Charming 5½-acre estate, 10 rooms, 2½ baths, 2½-acre lot, address MISS HELENA D. GREER, 45 Hiltion Ave., Hempstead, L. I.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage with floor, concrete and concrete floor, always occupied by owner. Living room, sun parlor, 2 bedrooms, the floor bath, dining room, kitchen, also large refrigerator; has servants' apartment with complete bath, screened porch and rear porch. Large one-story garage building, built to match house, has complete apartment with bath, for chauffeur or can be rented; 2 very large spaces for 2 cars; laundry room; lot 150 ft. wide, surrounded by hedge, has an abundance of tropical trees and shrubbery. Cost owner \$25,000, will sell for \$12,500. Call for details. E. W. GILHULEY, 9200 N. Atlantic Ave., Suite 200, Jacksonville, Fla.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store" New Home of Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women

"Largest Children's Department in the South" Enna Jettick Shoes for Women \$5-15

GUARANTEE

SHOE CO. BIRMINGHAM

BESSEMER ANNISTON ENSLEY

SCARSDALE, N. Y. Village of Homes

ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART (Realtor)

44 Drake Road Tel. 150

STRAUS, N. Y., Strathmore Section. English colonial home, 6 rooms, lot 24,000, landscaped; near bus and school; owner leaving office \$11,500. Phone 5-1380, 314 Wellesley Rd.

Westchester County, New York

8-room Dutch Colonial home; well built, 3 baths; large rooms; light and airy; plot 100x130; garage; summer home; large trees and shrubbery; near New Haven station; 34 minutes Grand Central; perfect to change business location; sacrifice price; deal with owner. Address: FRED R. MARVIN, 120 West 42nd Street, New York City

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston

BONELLI-ADAMS Co.

110 State Street Boston

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet residential, 2-room suite and bath; fireplace; extra large closet; hot water; private; first-class table and service; garage. B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DORCHESTER CENTER, MASS.—Pleasant, sunny, heated room in private family; quiet home, beautiful location, convenient to cars; meals optional. Tel. 867-1000, Talbot 9113.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—Rooms that are unusual, single or double, with or without private bath; beautiful quiet home. Tel. 867-1000, Talbot 9113.

BOSTON, 60 Gainsboro St., Suite 6, near church—Attractive room in well-heated private apartment; each for \$2.50; 2nd floor, telephone 3706-W.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—Quiet room for electric refrigerator, preferred. Kitchen privileges if desired. Phone 4126-A.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—In beautiful home, 1 room large comfortable, for 2, not too large for 1. Commonwealth 2525.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway St., Suite 5—For rent, desirable, sunny front room, business person, privileges. Commonwealth 4318.

BOSTON, 15 Norway St., Suite 6—Light and quiet room for a business woman or transient. Commonwealth 4318.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A very attractive large room adjoining bath in double house with private entry near Coolidge Corner. Tel. Aspirin 4006.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St.—Very desirable room for business person, 2 windows and large closet; next to bathroom; price \$7. Tel. Asp. 8975.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Furnished room, quiet and comfortable in the ant home; near subway. Tel. Lafayette 2710.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd Riverside Drive—Medium sized light room with private bath; quiet atmosphere; elevator; references; reasonable. B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 West 55th St.—To business woman desiring home comfort, room in charming, first-class apartment. Phone 6201 Circle, mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 594 W. 112th St.—Sunny room, \$2.50; business person. Apt. 4-2, Tel. Cathedral 3725.

NICE big sunny rooms, with or without private bath; also furnished apartment 2 or 3 rooms; references; on block with first class tourist home. Address Box 76, Somerville, Mass.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Two connecting rooms, together or singly; business person preferred. St. College Ave., Mrs. Young, Somerset 7257-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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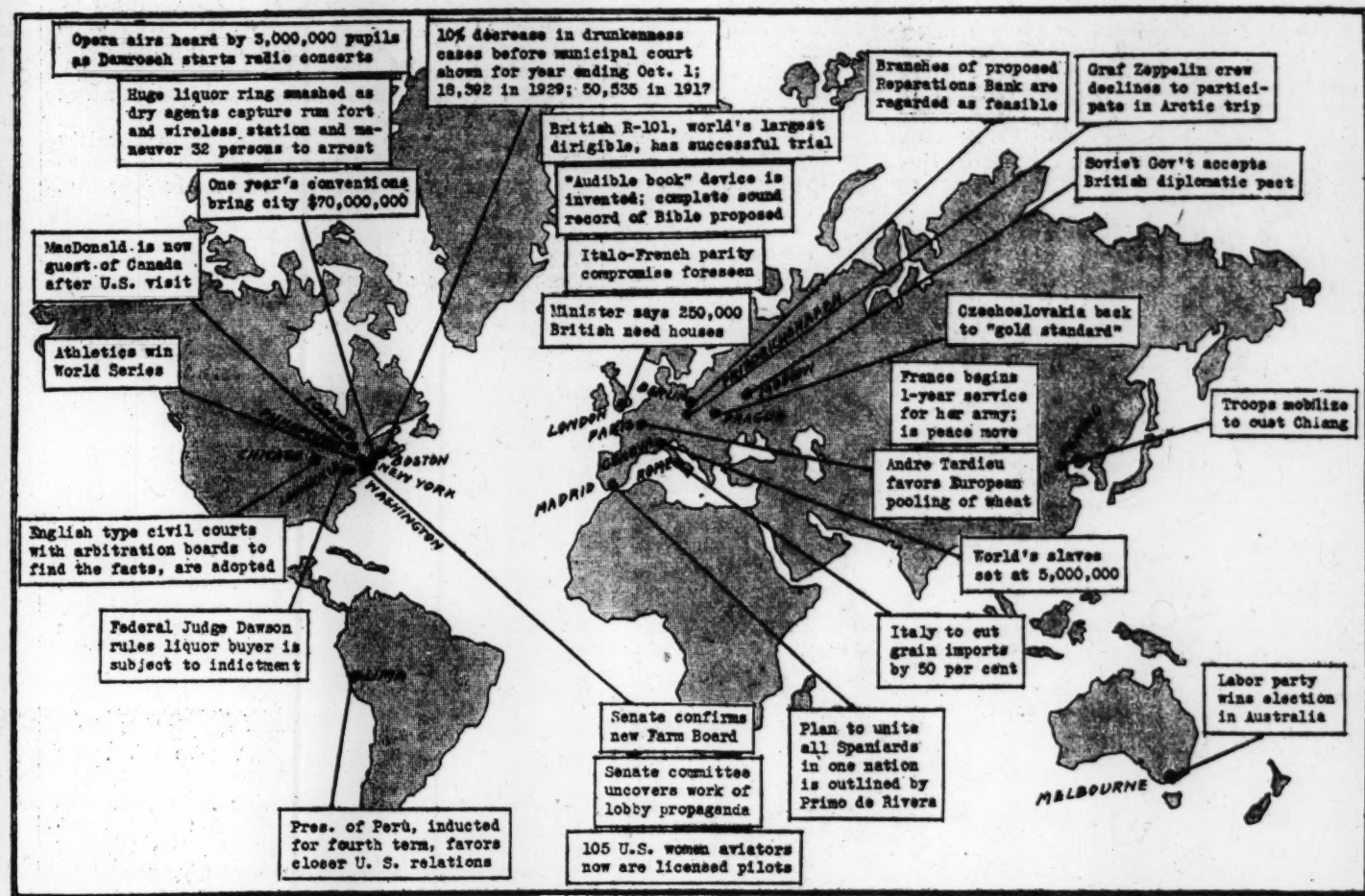
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Quaker Relief

London. DR. RUFUS M. JONES recently told a Layman's Lunch organized at Memorial Hall by the London Missionary Society a little known but fine story of the work of the American Quaker Relief Unit in France after the war.

For 250,000 francs the relief workers purchased five army dumps, containing just the tools and materials the French peasants needed for building up their homes and lives again. "We then had to go to the French authorities and ask them to let us have the help of 200 German prisoners," said Dr. Jones, adding, "We said that we should not guard them with guns, but we would put them on their honor. With their aid the material was removed and sold at a tiny price to the peasants. Even then 2,000,000 francs were realized, and with this money we established a maternity home at Chalons, which we presented to the French people.

"While the prisoners were working for, or rather with us, we had each of them photographed. We also calculated how much they would have earned had they been allowed to pay them. Our workers, when they were allowed into Germany, sought out the wives and families of these prisoners, brought them news of their well-being, gave them the postcards, and left on the table their earnings. It was a small thing to do, but in hundreds of homes and villages in Germany it instantly changed the whole attitude toward the enemy.

"We got suddenly an insight into what it means to make an adventure of good will toward people who do not expect it."

Odds and Ends

Milk Weight
At ordinary temperatures milk is said to weigh 8.60 pounds a gallon.

Great Britain's Census
Large maps are now being prepared which show every street, alley and court in England and Wales. They are to be used in the next census to be taken in 1931.

Huge Rentals
Many of the small "frankfurter" and soft drink stands located on Broadway, New York City, are said to pay from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for their annual leases.

A Quotation for Today

TRUE service requires that men live in the spirit of venture, hazarding all for their Master's ends; wealth, abilities, career—whatever it is that has been entrusted to them for use.—SHAFTU

In Lighter Vein



Ladies Home Journal
A NONUNION DISHWASHER

Strange Land

Eustace: "Do you speak Latin?"
Erica: "No; I've never even been there."—Montreal Star.

Perhaps a Hint.

A golfing husband was entertaining a friend. They were left alone talking for some time after dinner. Then the wife entered the dining room to hear her husband pass some remark about a "hole in one."
"My goodness," she said, "Are you still talking about golf?"
"No, dear," said her husband, with a smile; "we're talking about socks."—Pearson's.

The Smallest

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" petulantly queried the new client.
"Yes, sir. If you order a fresh egg, you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a glass of milk, you get the best glass of milk in the world, and—"
"I believe you. I ordered a small steak!"—Pearson's.

Tenting

A kindly but somewhat patronizing landlady inquired of the young bride how she and her husband proposed to spend their holiday.
"Our plans so far," replied the bride, a little distantly, "are only tentative."
"Oh, how delightful!" exclaimed the landlady. "I'm sure you'll enjoy camping out more than anything else you could do."—Montreal Star.

Persistent

A small-part actor used to haunt his agent's office, saying, "Anything 'doin' for me today, Ted?" And Ted would respond: "Sorry, Charlie; nothin' doin'."

As the weeks went on words became superfluous. Charlie would look in, lift his eyebrows inquiringly, and Ted would shake his head. Then one day Charlie broke silence. He strode in, saying: "Oh, by the way, Ted, don't book me for any job during the next fortnight. I've decided to take an 'oliday.'"—Tit-Bits.

Brevities

Pathfinder: Can it be said that garage men live off the "flat" of the land?

Arkansas Gazette: News that the union is a member of the lily family certainly didn't come from the lilies.

Detroit News: A man is that large rugged outdoor person who always builds the picnic fire to windward of the place where the tablecloth was laid.

London Humorist: "I always get what I want," states a business man, "no matter how long I may have to wait for it." We don't see generally hanging the receiver back on the hook and give it up in disgust.

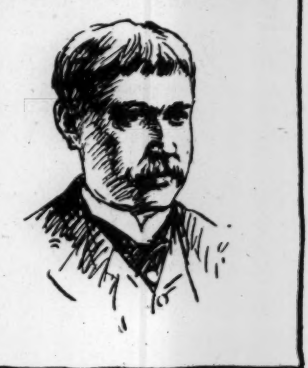
Buffalo Evening News: The secret of happiness? Never read any automobile ads except the ones that describe the superior car you have.

London Opinion: "Girl motorists are improving," says an expert. That's just the trouble. They sometimes go in the direction they signal, and people are not used to it.

Salina Journal: When the airplane becomes more popular, and cheaper, and safer, what will there be to prevent people like the birds, migrating with the seasons?

London Opinion: Over a thousand old motorcars are abandoned in New York every month. Over here, apparently, old cars are equipped with new clocks and start life afresh as taxis.

One Minute Biographies.



Who: FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American novelist and poet. His youth was spent in Albany, N. Y., his birthplace; then, in 1854 when still a young man and all the world was feeling the lure of gold, Bret Harte sailed around the Cape to California. He remained there for 17 years, by far the most interesting and productive years of his career.

At first he was tutor in a private family, then he made an unsuccessful attempt at mining; later he was a clerk, soldier, express manager on stages. Finally, entering a printing office, he became compositor on the Golden Era, published in San Francisco; and so began unconsciously his years as a writer of poems, short stories and sketches. It so happened that occasionally there would be a lack of material with which to fill the gapping columns; something had to be done before press time and it might as well be young Harte who did it. Obliviously he picked up a pen, drew upon his already rich store of reminiscences. Thus were "The Heathen Chinee" and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" dashed off hastily to meet an emergency.

Soon the literary world took notice of this newcomer to its ranks; the editor of The Atlantic Monthly besought Harte to write another sketch. At the end of six months came "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" and its author was well on his way to fame. While on the staff of one paper, editor of another, he continued to produce those amazing sketches of frontier days. Then he returned to the East, name and fortune secure. Thereafter he filled several posts in the gift of the United States consular service, but his literary work was practically finished when he left California at the age of 32.

Bret Harte's writings constitute a priceless record of a colorful and unique episode in American history. He wrote without effort, inspired perhaps by the opportunity to break wholly fresh literary ground. It has been contended that his work has characters, which belong to the gold rush, are exaggerated; yet he described only what he had seen and known. He never caricatured, and illustrated human nature; and underneath was invariably a serious purpose. For, though he dealt with modes of living, with rough men under the stress of excitement and rivalry, he wrote not alone of the gold which came out of the earth, but of the gold in human character. At the same time, he broke the sway of artificiality and conservatism which had hitherto dominated American letters.

A Word a Day

Metamorphosis

This word, which may be defined as "a change of form," comes to us directly from the Greek μεταμορφωσις (metamorphosis), "a transformation," from μετα (meta) signifying "change," and μορφή (morphē), "form."

Ovid, as most students know, gave the word wide popularity through his "Metamorphoses," a series of legends based on transformations. "Transform" indicates just as thorough and radical a change as does "metamorphosis," but the latter, outside of its usage in connection with certain biological, geological, and botanical phenomena, savors somewhat of magic and enchantment. "Transfigure" strongly influenced by Biblical references indicates a glorification of the outward appearance. "Transmogrify" is a humorous coinage for both "transform" and "metamorphosis," and is to be regarded as purely colloquial.

Accent the third syllable of metamorphosis: sound e as in get, a as in sofa, first o as in orb, second e as in obey, it as in it.

"The metamorphosis of the caterpillar into a butterfly is one of nature's wonders."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the unusual membership requirement of the Pioneer Club in the East End of London?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
2. How are the farmers going into the movies?—*News Section*..... 20
3. What was the first radio station in America to broadcast advertising matter?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
4. What name has been suggested for Chicago for use in foreign trade?—*Editorial*..... 20
5. Who was Count Casimir Pulaski?—*One Minute Biographies*..... 20

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The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Arcadia, California

Dear Editor and Snubs:

My name is Ginger. I am a cocker spaniel, four years old. My mistress is writing to a girl called Gwen C. who lives in South Africa, so I'm writing to ask you if you will please forward the letter to her.
Well, Snubs, I certainly did enjoy hearing about your stay at the Boss's camp. He surely is a good sport! I live quite near a Government airport and I'm going to get a ride in one of those flying things if I have to stay away.

I wish that you could see my little playmate, Snubs. She is a little gray Persian kitten and she is surely full of mischief! My mistress calls her "Two-bits," but she isn't one bit as far as I can see. Does Buzy insist on licking your ears? I have to let Two-bits lick mine or she bites them, and while of course she is only playing, it doesn't feel too good.

Now, Snubs, I think that I will stop here and let you hunt for the bones that disappeared from your yard.

Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Editor:

I want to express my appreciation for the Young Folks' and Children's Pages. Already I have gained three correspondents through the Mail Bag. Poughkeepsie is a town of nearly 40,000 and lies on the east bank of the Hudson River. From many places

on a clear day one can see the Catskills towering in the distance. Poughkeepsie is an Indian name for watering place. In the early days the Indians had shelters near the springs where they stopped on their hunting trips and one of them was near Poughkeepsie. The Dutch were the first settlers and a great many of their descendants still live here.

Perhaps the most famous thing in Poughkeepsie is Vassar College. It was founded about the time of the Civil War by Matthew Vassar. The college originally had only one large brick building, which is still used as a dormitory for seniors. This building has long halls and these were once used for promading in the afternoons. The college now has over a thousand students.

Recently I went on a trip to Montreal, Quebec, down through the White Mountains to Boston and then to Rockport. I liked Quebec with all its winding narrow streets very much, but we often lost our way and had a difficult time trying to get back to the hotel. Scarcely anybody speaks English and I found my alibi in Quebec in the Chateau Frontenac with its court and turrets and towers. Another interesting thing was the fortifications made by the British. Those built by the French are nearly all gone except a wall which surrounded the city.

I am 15 and this fall I will be a

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



SCUFFLIN' LEAVES

Junior at Putnam Hall, which is a prep. school near my home. I should like to correspond with somebody abroad, especially from Scotland or South Africa, but I should be glad to get letters from anybody in the United States and I promise to answer all the letters that I receive. I am especially interested in books, music, and tennis.
Lydia B.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:
I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and good wishes to the Mail Bag. I have gained four lovely correspondents through it and have written to many more girls from whom I hope to receive answers. As you see from the heading of my letter, I live in the great metropolis, New York City, and have lived here most of my life.

There are so many interesting things about New York! I will be glad to write them to anyone who writes to me. I could take up pages writing about them. I am interested in elocution, journalism, designing, reading and sports, although I know very little of the latter. In the city there doesn't seem to be much time and place for sports. I was also very much interested in the round-the-world flight of the Graf Zeppelin.

Who wouldn't? We saw it from the roof of our apartment house before it landed at Lakehurst. It circled Manhattan quite a few times. It is something that I'll never forget. At least, I'll never forget the noise that was made by the whistles!

I should like to receive letters from girls of any age in any part of the world and I promise to answer all of them.
Doris C.

Oak Lane, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:
I too must express my appreciation, our appreciation I should say, for The Christian Science Monitor. There are just these in our family but we all think the Monitor a fine and beautiful paper and an example of clean and instructive journalism, and we are grateful for it. I like especially the metaphysical articles, and the articles on art, literature and music. Those that I value particularly I place in notebooks or file for future use. I also have a poetry notebook which contains a number of poems from the Home Forum and I saved a great many articles on poetry in reference to its construction and appreciation.

Our home is in a suburb of Philadelphia and I attend the Cheltenham High School. Swimming is my favorite sport but I have a number of other interesting hobbies. I should be very happy if through this letter I could gain some correspondents of my own age (I am 17). Since the study of art means a great deal to me perhaps some girls in foreign lands or our own country having a similar inclination would like to write to me.

All good wishes to the Mail Bag and its friends.
Florence B.

Camptown, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:
As I cannot at present do much traveling I write letters and travel in thought and have a good time in that way, besides finding many lovely friends. I should especially like to hear from a girl about my age (14) in South America. I should also be delighted to receive letters from other parts of the world and I promise to answer all letters I receive.

I am going to try to get a correspondent from every state in the Union after I get one from South

America. Then I will have 48 letters to answer besides my foreign ones! Is there anyone else who is trying to do this?

My hobbies are reading and writing letters. (I mean reading a book, not letters.) I am also interested in all kinds of sports, and in flying. I want to thank you here, dear Editor, for the Mail Bag. I don't know what I would do without it.
Olive C.

Wickliffe, Ohio

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have often intended to write. I am 17 years old and I should like to write any girl near my age who is willing to write me. I am interested in riding, tennis (I can't play, though), reading, and music.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Let the Nations Have No Military or Naval Alliances

THE old conception of alliances still prevails in some political quarters. When Mr. MacDonald came to the United States, it was supposed by a few suspicious diplomatists, who had not changed their manner of thinking, that his visit betokened an attempt to bring about an Anglo-American alliance. Anybody with the slightest knowledge of the American mentality will realize the absurdity of the belief. Now there comes from Europe a more detailed account of the efforts of Nationalists in two countries to construct a Franco-German alliance.

This Franco-German alliance, as it has been elaborated, is based upon a pooling of military forces—just as the purely imaginary Anglo-American alliance was based upon a pooling of naval forces. Under the scheme expounded by Herr Rechberg, a German industrialist who has been particularly conspicuous in framing economic accords between France and Germany, it is proposed that France shall maintain an army of half a million men, while Germany shall be allowed to increase its army of 100,000 men (as laid down in the Versailles Treaty) to 300,000 men. There should be, say the sponsors, a Franco-German headquarters staff which would draw up military plans.

Belgium would, of course, be invited to join the combination; and, strange as it may sound, Poland would be asked to participate. The inducement held out to Poland is that unless it comes to an agreement with Germany, it will have potential enemies on either side—Russia to the east and Germany to the west; but if it really makes peace with Germany, then Germany and Poland together can face and defy their gigantic eastern neighbor.

Naturally a price is to be paid for such an alliance. The German spokesmen demand the obliteration of all clauses referring to war guilt. They hint more vaguely at the restoration of colonies. They would have the Danzig corridor, which divides Germany in two, ceded to Germany; and France and Germany would then guarantee to Poland the right of transit in perpetuity along this route. Danzig itself would become a German city, but would be regarded as a free port. No territorial changes are suggested in Upper Silesia, but economic arrangements by which German and Polish industrialists should share in profits are held to be necessary.

That there have been active negotiations along these lines is unquestionable. German generals and politicians have seen fairly influential persons in Paris—including at least two ministers; while French generals and politicians have visited Berlin and have discussed such a plan. It cannot, therefore, be dismissed as a daydream, for the specific conditions have been expressed in black and white by their authors, and many of those who have taken part in the conversations are far from negligible in the counsels of their respective countries. Yet officially no step appears to have been taken; and it is to be trusted that, tempting as some of the propositions are, nothing will be done to build a Franco-German alliance on militarist foundations.

Behind the scheme is the old imperialistic idea of a mighty nation which would dominate Europe. Indeed, its authors make no secret of their intention to erect another empire such as that over which Charlemagne ruled—an immense Empire of the West. If France and Germany were united, they would undoubtedly wield extraordinary power. The question to be asked is whether they would employ such power aright; and we may properly doubt whether the hegemony of Europe can safely be entrusted to men who openly admit their militarist methods. Internationalism is not necessarily the union of two or more nationalisms which believe that they will be stronger working together instead of remaining in opposition.

Always do we come back to the need of right motives. That there should be the closest Franco-German co-operation is the wish of all men of good will. But it should certainly not be an exclusive or a military co-operation. It should have its center in Geneva, where the League of Nations provides machinery for the pacific activities of every country. It would be better if the whole notion of particular alliances, which cannot fail to provoke counter-alliances, were set aside. It was this kind of understanding that was largely responsible for the Great War, and any reversion to the old methods, though the partnership may be new, is calculated to have the same effects.

Those who were thinking in terms of a Franco-German alliance, naturally saw in the MacDonald visit to the United States the British reply, in the shape of an Anglo-American alliance. They were completely mistaken, but their mistake serves to illuminate the whole conception of alliances, which necessarily resolve themselves into one group of nations ranged

in hostility against another group of nations. By all means let us assist in forming the closest possible friendships between peoples, but these friendships should be used in the general interest of the world and be merged in universal friendship.

Mr. Snowden on British Finance

A WHOLE Socialist castle of cards has come tumbling to the ground with Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden's sensible and courageous speech on finance at the British Labor Party conference at Brighton. One of the most cherished of British Labor theories hitherto has been that Parliament has only to control the banks in order to produce cheap money. On September 28, just five days before Mr. Snowden spoke, the Daily Herald, which is the British Labor Government's official organ, discussing the recent rise in the bank rate, said: "But what if unemployment, instead of being conquered, instead of being diminished even, is greatly increased? Yet, in the opinion of many who are qualified to judge, that is the quite certain effect of the present policy of the Bank of England. Indeed, that is the object of the so-called 'deflationary policy' of the bank."

Two days after the Daily Herald's statement appeared, Ernest Bevin, one of the most influential of the British trade union leaders, referred to the rise in the bank rate as "the challenge of the money lenders to the state and to industry," and described the bankers as "manipulators of gold" who threaten a "far-flung attack on wages and conditions and the standard of life of our people."

Philip Snowden showed that all such ideas are a mischievous fallacy. In the course of a detailed defense of financial orthodoxy, Mr. Snowden said: "The rise in the bank rate is, under existing conditions, the only means we have to restore unfavorable exchanges and to regulate the basis of credit. Naturally this increase has caused a considerable amount of comment and has stimulated an amount of adverse criticism, but in no quarter where opinion is informed has there been any suggestion that in the circumstances any other course was possible."

Going on to explain the objects of the committee just appointed to investigate banking, financial and credit policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer cautioned his supporters not to suppose that the Government intends to attempt an attack upon the existing order of things. "The setting up of this committee," he said, "implies no reflection whatever upon British banking and financial institutions. Whatever improvements may be possible for their methods and their constitution, the fact still remains that these institutions are pre-eminent in the world for their soundness and their probity."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance from the British standpoint of these declarations. Mr. Snowden has long occupied a unique position of influence which his recent success in championing British interests at The Hague has strengthened. The sound attitude he has now taken in regard to finance has had an immense effect upon his followers.

At Last, the Right Necktie

HOW many times has the average man donned a new polka-dot cravat—the "very latest from Paris," the salesman assures him—only to have his enthusiasm dampened by the discovery that scores of his acquaintances are similarly equipped with the same sky-blue toggery?

Let him smile again. French haberdashers have developed a "personalized" necktie warranted to satisfy the individual whims and fancies of the well-dressed gentleman. A steering wheel, perhaps a car trade-mark, woven into the flowing fabric at once proclaims the avocation of motorist; the rhythmic cleft with embroidered sharps and flats makes melodious the lot of the musician; a single stripe of aces of hearts, clubs, spades and diamonds announces the bridge player.

One of the first groups to be benefited by this innovation in cravats is the college professor, for too many years subject to caricature and witticism. Cartoonists and jokesmiths have sometimes insisted that one type of college professor possesses but a single ancient necktie, and that this is not always in evidence at public gatherings. Here is a chance for this savant to show the fashionable world how some of the new "personalized" cravats may best be worn to dignify every occasion and glorify every pursuit.

Several well-chosen cravats will be found sufficient. For the classroom lecture the professor may choose a brown scarf bearing the design of an open book. For a spirited game of golf, a cravat embroidered with niblick and winged sphere will be most appropriate, while attendance at an afternoon social occasion may be aptly symbolized by a miniature cup and saucer. If the professor delights to dig in the garden, his scarf may flaunt a tiny rake and hoe rampant upon a field of green.

If the professor—or any other man similarly accoutered—lapses into absent-mindedness and forgets where he is going, he has only to look at his tie and all will be well.

Killing for Sport: What Defense?

OF LATE a growing section of public opinion in England has become increasingly hostile to hunting, shooting, and kindred so-called sports; but the numerous attacks which have been launched against them have provoked singularly little response. Particularly few and feeble have been the replies to the allegations of cruelty brought against stag hunting. There are, however, two exceptions to be noted in this general silence among the devotees of hunting. The first is "The Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man," which Siegfried Sassoon published anonymously near the beginning of the year. Mr. Sassoon is too fastidious a writer to make his book a polemic on hunting; he defends hunting only by description and implication, as is the manner of an artist.

"The Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man" is indeed a very beautiful book; it is full of the atmosphere of the leisurely southern English countryside. But it does not owe its beauty to the hunting scenes it contains; rather does its value lie in its pictures of such things as Mr.

Sassoon's slow walk home many years ago in the gathering twilight of a winter evening by the side of his horse Harkaway; or the cricket match between the teams of rival villages; or a country Sunday morning, with church bells ringing in the distance, and the local Anglo-Indian colonel reading from Isaiah. The book would have lost little or nothing had hunting never been mentioned.

Clive Bell's radio-cast speech on "The Morality of Grouse Shooting" not long ago was a definitely controversial affair. It was interesting, but not convincing. He admitted that killing was an essential part of the supposed enjoyment of grouse shooting, and that it produced an undesirable mental condition. But in answer he asserted that often when we feel at our noblest we are really in a bad mental state. Often, for example, our supposed virtue may be only self-righteousness.

This is true enough, but it merely means that we sometimes think ourselves virtuous when we are not. It does not in the least mean, as Mr. Bell seems to think it does, that there are no occupations that produce desirable conditions of thought. It is consequently of great importance in this matter that grouse shooting is not one of them. If these two replies represent all that can be said in behalf of killing for sport, the conclusion seems inevitable that hunting for pleasure is decidedly on the defensive before the bar of public opinion.

A Boon to Musical Scholarships

MUSICAL scholarship must get an impetus from the gift of \$10,000 which the Beethoven Association of New York has made to the Library of Congress as a tribute to Oscar G. Sonneck. Besides that, the idea of government patronage of esthetic activities, much favored by Sonneck, must come up for study and remark; and all the more because the presentation of the check by Harold Bauer, president of the association, to Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, took place just when the Washington chamber-music festival was opening, early in October. Research into the artistic past of the United States, which was a special pursuit of Sonneck during his incumbency as Chief of the Music Division of the Library, will doubtless be encouraged; but at any rate, prizes are to be awarded and stipends assigned for original contributions in historical and critical fields. Then, too, the whole matter falls under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and in such capacity and for such purpose, this member of the President's Cabinet may be said to act like a minister of fine arts and education.

The plan, as officially announced, might have been devised by Sonneck himself, so closely does it follow lines which he from time to time laid down in the course of an interview. For it is well known that his vision of the future of America included a picture of a government-directed center of musical learning. While his talk may never have run too specifically on the theme of a national conservatory, his meaning was nevertheless clear enough. Nothing too presumptuously said as to what the name of the institution should be, or even as to how it should be organized, his main concern was with the idea itself—an official music standard set up in Washington and given the highest possible dignity and sanction.

Most of the projects and proposals for a congressionally sponsored school, college or faculty of music have been conceived in imitation of European models. Sonneck knew too much about French, German, Italian and Russian conservatories and too much, at the same time, about the mood and habit of official Washington to entertain either mistaken or inappropriate fancies. From his recorded talk, it is plain that he believed in feeling the question out and in advocating nothing but what showed practical American quality. He was wont to refer to the establishment of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge concerts and the erection of an auditorium for them in a Library of Congress courtyard as the right sort of beginnings. Obviously, the fund established in his honor represents a continuing move forward, if only a slight one, from those points.

Editorial Notes

Again the gloomsters have missed their guesses. The lugubrious predictions that rain or lack of it, or sunshine or lack of it, would make the 1929 harvest a miserable one have been belied by one of the most bountiful crops for many years. In New England, at least, farmers are rejoicing at overflowing apple storage bins and brimming potato houses, to mention only two crops. In Maine there are so many potatoes, and at such good prices, that the farmers' savings accounts are showing a highly favorable trade balance. Nowadays, however, no silver-tongued gold-brick salesman is likely to remove any portion of the profits. The Aroostook farmers are much more likely to spend the winter in Florida.

Reports from Tokyo, Japan, state that the baseball games between Waseda and Keio Universities for the national intercollegiate baseball championship attracted 40,000 spectators each day. It certainly looks as if it would not be long before we could have a real world series between the championship nine of Japan and the championship nine of the United States.

If anything were needed to prove that flying when properly done is one of the safest means of transportation, what could be more conclusive than the record of E. Hamilton Lee, a United States air mail pilot, who has spent 12,740 hours in the air, flying 1,250,000 miles without a single mishap.

These new geographic crackers ought to solve many a problem. For Willie who does his lessons well, Texas; for Johnny who doesn't, Rhode Island.

Denmark has changed the title "Minister of War" to "Minister of Protection." Will the next step be "Minister of Arbitration"?

To the average farmer, on chilly nights driftwood on the grate is the frosting, solid oak the cake.

The Hoover-MacDonald Memorandum

By PHILIP KERR

LONDON

THE joint statement of policy issued by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald on October 9 is a document of somewhat different significance than may, perhaps, have been generally understood. It has been acclaimed on the one side as an Anglo-American alliance; it has been deprecated on the other as a mere bundle of grandiloquent phrases whose power will evaporate at the first serious disarrangement. It is, of course, neither of these things.

It is not an alliance, for three main reasons. The essence of an alliance is that it is directed against some potential enemy, that it commits the parties to joint military or naval action, and that it establishes some special legal and moral relation between the signatory powers. The Hoover-MacDonald memorandum repudiates all these interpretations. It in essence declares that the two powers have reached a common agreement toward international problems and hope to bring all other nations into line in adopting the same agreement—that of the Pact of Paris.

But it is also more than a set of mere pious opinions. A century ago Lord Canning proposed that what is now the Monroe Doctrine should in substance be made jointly by the United States and Great Britain. President Monroe refused, and issued it in 1823 as a unilateral policy. Today the policy of making the peace pact effective, asking a Monroe Doctrine for giving peace to the whole world—for that is what the memorandum really means—is issued jointly by the heads of the two governments.

The significance of the memorandum can be seen in another way. The real root of the Anglo-American difficulty in the last few years has not been the question of the exact number of cruisers each should have, or the size of guns to be mounted on them; it has been the fact that each was pursuing a different policy toward the rest of the world.

Great Britain was co-operating actively with other nations in trying to make the League of Nations effective. The United States was set on maintaining its neutrality in the quarrels of the Old World. The consequences were obvious. Great Britain was thinking not only of using its navy as a means of protecting its far-flung communications—India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—it was thinking, also, of its obligations to promote peace in Europe by severing all trade relations with any nation which went to war in defiance of its obligation to submit its quarrels to investigation by the League of Nations. The United States, on the other hand, was thinking not only of using its navy as a means of protecting it from attack, but even more as a means of insisting that its trade should be immune from interference of other nations when they were at war—that is, of protecting its rights as a neutral if war ever came. Hence the trouble over cruisers at Geneva. Great Britain demanded the cruiser strength which it thought necessary to protect its communications all over the world, and incidentally to fulfill its obligations under the Covenant. The United States demanded a naval ratio which would make it impossible for Great Britain to interfere with its trade in the event of war. Both presented their own proposals in a form which could be justified as "parity," though they actually differed widely from each other.

The first step toward resolving the deadlock so created was ratification of the peace pact, for it made it possible for the two governments to agree that the peace pact ruled out the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States altogether. Each government was then able to say to its own admirals: "You need not take the other

country into account in estimating the naval strength necessary to our own security." This was the foundation upon which the provisional naval agreement was built. Great Britain reduced the number of cruisers it regarded as essential to fifty of a total tonnage of 339,000, of which only fifteen were to be 10,000 tons, armed with eight-inch guns. The United States was to have somewhat smaller total tonnage, but eighteen or twenty-one of the 10,000 "treaty cruiser" class. The balancing of American "offensive" superiority in tonnage and number was possible only because war had been totally ruled out of consideration. But this agreement on "parity"—the first fruits of the Pact of Paris—solves only half the problem. It does not settle the ultimate problem of Anglo-American relations. It does not settle what is to happen when war threatens or breaks out elsewhere. For, as already indicated, the root difficulty always has been that Great Britain, under the Covenant, is almost bound to be called upon to interfere with neutral trade on behalf of the League whenever war breaks out anywhere, while the policy of the United States hitherto has been to preserve her own neutrality and use her navy to protect her trade from interference.

The Hoover-MacDonald memorandum, while it does not solve this difficulty, opens the way to a solution. While acceptance of "parity" makes it impossible for Great Britain to interfere with neutral trade, except with American consent, the Hoover-MacDonald memorandum in effect the abandonment by the United States of "neutrality" as its main foreign policy and the substitution of a policy of promoting peace on the basis of the Pact of Paris. This promotion of world peace is not to be by entanglement in European diplomacy. Nor is it to be by commencing to use naval military power or economic "sanctions." It is primarily to be by use of "moral force" in co-operation with all other powers who are willing to promote the peace of the world on the same basis.

Fundamentally, therefore, the Hoover-MacDonald memorandum affirms that both the traditional British and American policies in foreign affairs are to be changed and that, the old issue of "freedom of the seas"—that is, of the controversy about the relative right of belligerents and neutrals in time of war—has been swallowed up in the new question of how war itself is to be prevented.

Thus, after many years, a basis has been found for Anglo-American co-operation, not in establishing predominance over the rest of the world, but in promoting the peace of the world. That is a tremendous fact, fraught with immense hope for mankind. Great Britain and the United States have been the powers which have principally developed political liberty and democracy in the modern world.

This fact is a guarantee that they will not abuse their power to destroy either liberty or democracy anywhere. Yet, if they associate to put an end to a system whereby international disputes are settled by barbarous and inhuman methods of war, the end of war is in sight, and public opinion of the vast majority of the nations will rally to their support.

The determined co-operation of the English-speaking people for the purpose of preserving peace was a necessary condition to ending the war system on earth. Nothing less could challenge the forces which make for estrangement and war. The Hoover-MacDonald memorandum is a notice to the world that the day of war is doomed, that the unity of men and nations of which poets and idealists have dreamed is at last to appear. That is the true significance for mankind.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THREE hundred years ago publicity was born—that is, paid advertising as we understand the term today. The event took place in France, and the author of the first experiment was Théophraste Renaudot. The Council of the King accorded him the right to open an address bureau in the Rue de la Calandre, at the Sign of the Cock. For three soon anyone might demand information about employment, or almost any other matter, while the very poor were not required to pay anything. M. Renaudot was a philanthropist whose principal concern was that no one should lack work, and to this end he edited an inventory of labor, which gentlemen, clerks, and cooks among others might consult. A list also included objects for sale, and we find among the items, for example, a request for a companion with whom to voyage for a fortnight in Italy. Someone else wished to dispose of "a young dromedary at a reasonable price."

Mt. Etna and the Eiffel Tower have at least one thing in common. If it should happen that you lived on the upper slopes of Suresnes, and if it should be your custom to rise with the sun, you might see on certain mornings an unusual sight. The sky must be clear, and a mist must still lie thickly over Paris. Then in the early dawn you will see simply the uppermost tip of the tower fixed like a small lighthouse in the heavens. Gradually as the rose beams push through the atmosphere, the mist disappears and the black tracery of the structure descends slowly on to the city. Have you ever steamed by Mt. Etna at dawn and seen the selfsame thing—one etching of summit high in the air, and then the gradual unveiling of the mountain's slopes?

The tramways are beginning to pack up and follow the horse-drawn carriages out of Paris. The President's victoria has been sent to a museum, but no one has yet proposed this step for one of the tramcars on the lines numbered 15, 37 and 41, from the Madeleine, which are to be suppressed. Nevertheless, here we are face to face with a movement which is emptying Paris slowly of certain features with which we of this generation are so familiar. It is a sign of the changing times, and of the coming of age of the automobile, for the autobus is gradually to replace the tramcar where possible. The stopping of other lines is projected, until finally, within the center of Paris, only the wheels of the autocars will be turning.

The "king of musical instruments" has now his court, and his subjects are increasing. It is the organ. There has been founded in Paris a society to stimulate interest in, and the popularity of, the organ, which has provided the most uplifting music for some eleven centuries. France has in its cathedrals many fine organs, and among its skilled players are numbered several of the best known in the world. French teachers of the organ are internationally famous, that is, among the circles in which they move. And yet, as someone has said, they play unseen, like a nightingale singing in the woods, and so the public at large does not keep so intimately in touch with them. The "crusade" to win faster friends for the organ and for the profession of organist is gaining ground.

Why take two hours for lunch? Why not take a half hour instead? The custom has become common in Paris, especially since the war, of giving employees this exceptionally long period. It arose, someone, has explained to us, owing to the difficulty of finding enough food during the war, and of paying for it. The cost of meals at home was less. But today it strikes many a visitor as poor business to find shop after shop closed in this way. A Paris lingerie firm employing a large number of needle workers sent a representative to America, and he was so impressed with the American short lunch time that the plan was introduced here. It works excellently. Instead of two hours, the "lingeries" take only a half hour, but they stop work an hour and a half earlier. Having become

accustomed to the change, it is said that they prefer it, and certainly more work on the whole is being accomplished as a result.

Poplars are among the most precious adornment of the fair countryside of France. Especially does the traveler down from the Channel ports to Paris remember them outlining the edge of fields, and marking the windings of streams. They are to France what the oak is to England, the eucalyptus to Portugal, the date palm to Egypt, the maple tree to Canada, and the pine to Finland. Among the finest specimens in France are those within the frontiers of Paris. Go and see them. They rise majestically from moistened swamps to great heights. At one spot you will find nine or ten pair pacing a thin canal, and at another five sisters stand together. In still another place is a group of six; and in still another is the greatest of them all, standing alone, in dignified grandeur, round at the base and climbing up, up, pointing to the stars.

Have we not all had imagination stirred by reading about a castle? Is there not still a tug to explore when we hear of secret passages and turrets, when the tale takes us under a portcullis and into a high-beamed chamber? The owner of a "sixteenth century château" in France has written to a Paris newspaper asking if someone would not care to make "researches and excavations" about the place. He has had many inquiries about the castle and has not the time, presumably, to undertake the work himself. But there is the castle open to whoever likes to find out how the pile was built and where the trap doors lie behind the paneling, to read dusty documents and reconstruct ancient charts. Where is the one who could refuse?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Editorial Board must receive sole judge of their utility, and this Board does not hold itself, or the newspaper, responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Trapping and Being Trapped

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor of September 14 is a letter from Broughton H. Hurd, in which he writes about the general apathy and selfishness in regard to hunting and vivisection, "the two outstanding forms of seemingly legalized cruelty toward animals."

May I mention a form of cruelty on a par with vivisection and worse than hunting—the trapping of fur-bearing animals. What being caught in a steel trap is like was found out some months ago by Joseph Schneider, ex-soldier and trapper. He was in the Colorado mountains, setting traps for fox and marten. Near a tree he had set one, and was acceding up pine needles to conceal it when his wrists were caught in a bear trap. For more than three days he was held in this trap; then at last he was able to free himself. Afterward he said he would "never trap another living thing—not after finding out what it feels like to be trapped."

I believe that if women knew the truth about trapping, they would stop wearing furs. And, should they want a substitute, they could use one of the many beautiful fur fabrics already on the market.

When we come to think of it, isn't it rather bad taste this having little feet and heads dangling all around one's neck? It leads thought back to the time when the Indians indulged in a similar fashion.

Brooklyn, N. Y. G. P.

An Appreciation of Mr. Babbitt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: On behalf of numerous chess players in the State of California, I present our most sincere sympathy on the passing of Mr. Babbitt, late editor of the chess column in The Christian Science Monitor.

The column as conducted by Mr. Babbitt was generally esteemed as being one of the very best in the entire United States, and was looked forward to and read with deep interest by practically every chess player in this State.

JAMES F. SMITH,
San Francisco, Calif.